ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY



Proceedings of the Symposium on Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination Survivability (NBCCS)

Developing Contamination-Survivable Defense Systems

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BATTELLE

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U.S. ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 1994 Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination Survivability (NBCCS) Symposium was held on 15 June 1994 at the Edgewood Area Conference Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Sponsored by the Chemical Division of the American Defense Preparedness Association, it was cohosted by the U.S. Army Research Laboratory (ARL) and the U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command (CBDCOM).

This symposium is the third in a continuing series. The first was held on 18-19 September 1991, and was hosted by the U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. The second was neld on 3-4 December 1992, and was co-hosted by ARL and the U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Agency (Provisional) (CBDA).

The objective of the symposium was to provide a forum for the exchange of information on how to successfully execute an NBC contamination survivability (NBCCS) program within the context of the item/system development and fielding program. Key to this exchange was the participation of both U.S. Government and industry members of the research, development, and acquisition community. Also key was the participation of the Joint Department of Defense (DoD) services. Selection of presentations was designed to help others avoid "reinventing the wheel" and to demonstrate that NBCCS can be achieved without "killing" a program.

A total of 16 presentations were given at this symposium. As compared with those at the 1992 event, these presentations differed in two ways. First, they involved the Joint DoD services, namely, the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Second, they included new topic areas, namely, modeling and simulation, and predictive methodologies applied to the selection of materials of construction. A total of 11 exhibits supplemented the information provided by the formal presentations. A list of exhibits is provided on page 203.

The symposium demonstrated that significant progress has been made in the areas of design and testing for NBCCS of military systems. This process can be attributed to a strong government-industry team effort that must continue if this aspect of survivability is to be achieved on the battlefield.

In publishing these proceedings, the hosting organizations seek to facilitate an effective and timely dissemination of technical information.

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WELCOME ADDRESS

Brigadier General George E. Friel, USA

Commander
U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

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Today I want to join with Dr. John Lyons, of the U.S. Army Research Laboratory, and welcome you to the third NBC Contamination Survivability Symposium. I'd like to express my thanks and appreciation to the American Defense Preparedness Association for another exceptional job in the preparations for this forum. Much has happened over the past year in terms of actual technical progress in addressing NBC contamination survivability. This symposium will highlight and clarify current efforts. I also would note that this is a true Joint DoD effort. I am especially pleased to welcome the other services here and note that the Navy and Air Force will be presenting.

As both the Departments of the Army and Defense right-size and move toward a more mobile lethal force, it is imperative that defense systems are able to survive and sustain operations in a multi-threat battlefield environment. The chemical/biological threat remains substantial, and without our retaliatory capability, successful defensive measures to defense weapon systems become paramount. I believe the maturing of the U.S. Army Chemical and Diological Defense Command and the Survivability Analysis element in the U.S. Army Research Laboratory, and the teamwork that all of us in the survivability business are fostering, will definitely strengthen our ability to win on any future battleground.

Today we will update you on the NBCCS regulatory documents and provide you with highlights of survivability from some of your and our most important programs. Included are some of the ongoing modeling initiatives and a look at the future. These will help the developers in determining the design for survivability. We are here to discuss how we - the developers, the testers, the evaluators, the users - can ensure maximum readiness for our forces.

I ask all of you to aggressively participate in this forum and work together to create a strong NBC contamination survivability strategy for the future, which should include innovative programs and procedures to address the survivability needs of our weapon systems.

Stop by the exhibits in our seminar area next door and view some of the latest information on NBC survivability.

Thank you again for your attendance and participation in this important symposium.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr. John W. Lyons

Director
U.S. Army Research Laboratory
Adelphi, MD

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General Friel. Distinguished ARL and CBDCOM engineers and scientists. Guests.

First, a brief thank-you to the folks from the Chemical-Biological Defense Command for co-hosting this meeting with the Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate of the Army Research Laboratory, and to the American Defense Preparedness Association for their help.

It is a pleasure to welcome all of you to our third symposium on the survivability of Army materiel to nuclear, chemical or biological environments.

Most of you will remember that we held our first such meeting just after Desert Storm.

In fact, this issue of the survivability of Army equipment is a recent issue. Just ten years ago, all of our attention was focussed on protecting soldiers in these highly hazardous situations. The Army made them MOPP gear, we created water purification systems, we continued our work on the breathing apparatus soldiers wear when there is a risk of contaminated air. All of you here very likely had a hand in these advances.

Then it became apparent to decision-makers in the Army that there was more to the problem than had been considered. It became a first priority to ensure that the equipment soldiers use would not fail them in hazardous situations -- nuclear, chemical, biological.

NBC contamination survivability was initiated to examine the effects of potential agents and decontamination procedures on materiel, to look at the problem of decontaminability, and to ensure that the soldier can perform the required operational and maintenance tasks in the MOPP IV ensemble.

To assist the material developer, we have started to build a chemical defense materials data base. It contains the most available information on how the physical

properties of material are affected by the contamination and decontamination of materiel.

We hope that soon we will be able to construct a predictive model, complete with simulation, that will tell us exactly how certain contaminants will react with materials, give us a cost/benefit ratio during the system development process, and help soldiers survive with their equipment intact. This important job has just been made, if not easier -- then certainly more synergistic, by the collocation of ARL's Survivability/Lethality Directorate here in Edgewood, in close working proximity to the Chemical-Biological Defense Command.

We at ARL are also in a continuing process of bringing like missions together and one of the important ones is our Survivability/Lethality Analysis directorate. Soon, scientists from both the Woodbridge Research Facility in Virginia, which is closing in September under BRAC, and from what used to be the Harry Diamond Laboratories in Adelphi, will relocate here. For the first time, we will have what I call a critical mass to concentrate on these very important issues that bring you together today.

Let me tell you a little about the Army Research Laboratory's Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate (SLAD). ARL has nine other (and soon to be ten) technical directorates focussed on research and technology development, which is a primary business area for ARL. However, SLAD's mission is analysis and assessment of Army systems and materiel to ensure that it survives and prevails. Like the rest of ARL, SLAD's primary customer is the materiel development community. It is SLAD's role to be involved throughout the acquisition process to assist the materiel developer in building systems and equipment which have the required hardness characteristics, that can be decontaminated without damage, and that soldiers can use effectively in full chemical protective gear.

The capability to deploy highly lethal combat forces and sustainment assets rapidly from bases here and from forward locations abroad is fundamental to the success of our future military missions. As the Army's missions expand to include peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance, it appears ever more likely that we may face situations in hostile territory that could find an opponent using what we might consider "old" technology or technology specifically prohibited by international agreements -- and we need to be able to respond quickly and with confidence that our men and their equipment will survive.

Survivability may, at times, appear to take a back seat when a weapon system is conceived. But I am here today to say that we, collectively, must not let this happen.

I am encouraged and confident that significant progress has been and is being made in the implementation of NBC contamination survivability in various programs. The presentations that you are about to hear are not only oriented toward the incorporation of NBCCS characteristics into the end item configuration, but also toward initiatives under way in areas of material selection and modeling-simulation. They offer promise in predictive capabilities that will help us reduce expensive test scenarios.

I have several objectives for you. First, I want you to use this opportunity to communicate your technical accomplishments, problems, and the opportunities you see ahead. Second, I hope this symposium offers the forum by which to exchange the substantial knowledge base of the many organizations represented here today: government, industry, and academia. Finally, this symposium should enhance the cooperation and understanding among the various organizations here as, together, we pursue the most effective methods to ensure system survivability in a contaminated environment.

We must all keep in mind, as this symposium unfolds, that our ultimate customer is the soldier in the field, who is totally dependent on our capabilities to provide contamination-survivable equipment.

I'll be here most of the day and look forward to talking to as many of you as I can. Have a profitable symposium.

UPDATE ON NBCCS REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

Dr. William S. Magee

Advocate for NBC Survivability
Office of the Director for Chemical and Biological (CB)
Research, Development, and Acquisition
U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

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UPDATE ON NBCCS REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

Dr. William S. Magee, Jr.
Office of the Director for Chemical and Biological RDA

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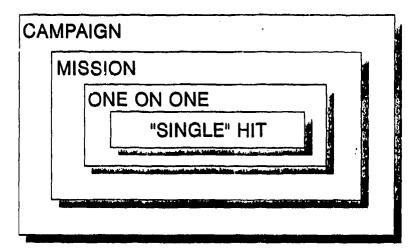
UPDATE BRIEFING

- \square BACKGROUND
 - ☐ STATUS
 - □ CONCLUSION



BACKGROUND

NARROWING THE FIELD -





BACKGROUND

DOCTRINAL NBC SURVIVABILITY

VS.

REGULATORY **NBC CONTAMINATION SURVIVABILITY**

- ☐ AVOIDANCE
- ☐ HARDNESS
- □ PROTECTION
- □ COMPATIBILITY
- ☐ DECONTAMINATION ☐ DECONTAMINABILITY



BACKGROUND

WAIVER WAIVER
OF OF
REQUIREMENT CRITERIA/PROCEDURES

NDI IS AN ACQUISITION STRATEGY
NOT AN EXCUSE FROM REQUIREMENTS

NBCCS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY
OF THE MATERIEL DEVELOPER



BACKGROUND

INTENT

ACCEPTABLE MISSION

EFFECTIVENESS

(AME)



STATUS-GONE

DODI 4245.13 DESIGN/ACQUISITION OF NBC (15 JUN 87) CONTAMINATION SURVIVABLE SYSTEMS

AFR 80-38 THE AF SYSTEMS SURVIVABILITY (29 SEP 89) PROGRAM

SECNAVINST DESIGN/ACQUISITION OF NBCC 3400.2 SURVIVABLE SYSTEMS (4 MAY 88)



STATUS-CURRENT

DODD DODI	5000.1 5000.2	DEFENSE ACQUISITION DEF ACQN MGT POLICIES & PROCEDURES	23 FEB 91		
DOD	5000.2M	DEF ACGN MGT DOCUMENTATION REPORTS	&		
мемо	(SECDEF)	SUBJ: WAIVER AUTHORITY	28 MAR 94		
AR 70-1 AR 70-7 AR 15-4	' 1	ARMY ACQN POLICY NBCCS OF ARMY MATERIEL NUC & CML SURV COMMITTEE	30 APFI 93 1 MAY 84 28 FEB 92		
MEMO (DCSOPS) SUBJ: DA APPROVED CRITERIA 24 OCT 91					
QSTAG TOPS & 8		NBCD CONT SURV CRITERIA NBCCS SMALL/LARGE ITEMS	14 AUG 91 JUL 92		



STATUS-COMING

(REV) DODD 5148.2 MISSION/FUNCTIONS OF ATSD(AE) (REV) DODD 5160.5 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RDA

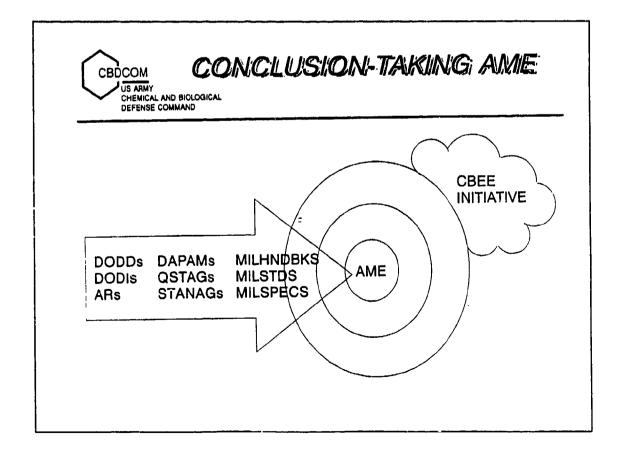
AR 70-XX SURV OF ARMY PERSONNEL/MATERIEL

DA PAM 70-XX ARMY ACQN PROCEDURES DA PAM 73-1 (REV) TEST AND EVALUATION

AR 380-86 (REV) CLASSIFICATION

STANAG NBCCS

COMBINED BATTLEFIELD ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS (CBEE)



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OVERVIEW OF MULTIPURPOSE INTEGRATED CHEMICAL AGENT ALARM (MICAD) PROGRAM

Mr. Frank Belcastro

MICAD Team Leader
U.S. Army Edgewood Research,
Development, and Engineering Center
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

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MULTI - PURPOSE INTEGRATED CHEMICAL AGENT ALARM



BY:
FRANK J. BELCASTRO
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE COMMAND
(CBDCOM)

MICAD DESCRIPTION

- MICAD Is A Real Time NBC Warning And Reporting System
- Automatically Formats NBC Reports
 And Transmits Both Horizontally And Vertically On The Battlefield
- Provides Alarm To Individual Soldier
- Provides Inside/Outside Vehicle Sampling
- Provides RF Link For Remote Detection
- Employed In Area-Warning, Combat And Armored Vehicles, And Tactical Vans, And Shelters

Hardware Used

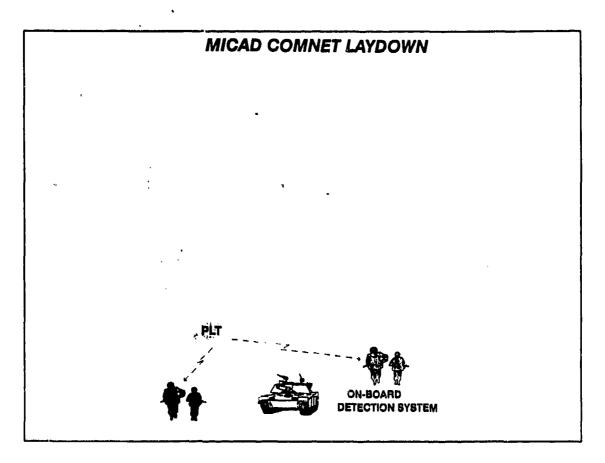
WICAD System Currently In 6.4 Development

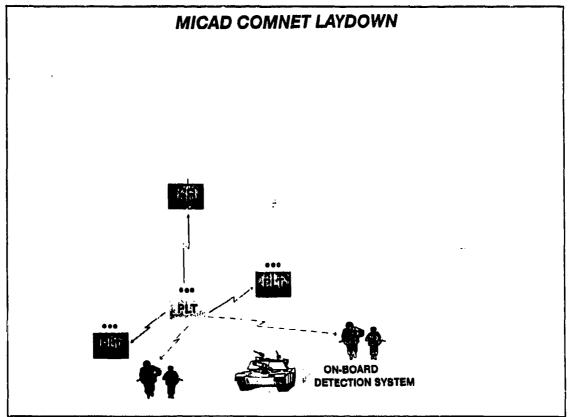
- Display Control
 - CPU W/Touch Panel Sceen
 - Interface Between Sub-systems And Communications Network
- Sample Transfer System
 - Provides Inside/Outside Air Sampling

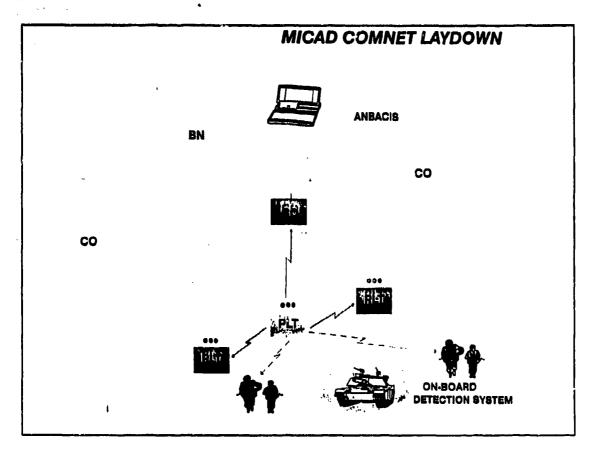
Hardware Used

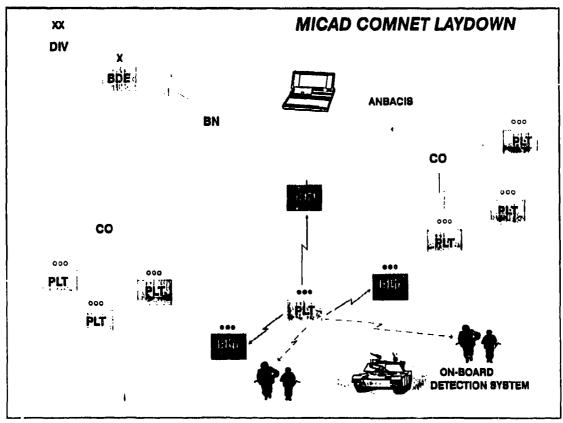
WICAD System Currently In 6.4 Development

- Telemetry Link
 - Remote Detection Using RF
- Alert Device
 - Individual Warning
- Interface Option Cables
 - Contain Logic To Link Sub-system
 To Display Control









Design Philosophy

- True Concurrent Engineering
- Key Design Considerations
 - Design To Unit Production Cost
 - Reliability
 - Maintainability
 - Producibility
 - Human Engineering
 - Value Engineering
 - Environmental Survivability
 - Electromagnetic Compatibility
 - NBC Survivability

Summary

- Aggresive NBC Survivability Program
- Data From Analysis And Test Has Been Fed Back Into The Design
- The Design To Include Materials Selection, Has Changed In order To Meet Or Exceed NBC Survivability Criteria

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MICAD NBCCS PROGRAM PLAN & TEST AND EVALUATION

Mr. Thomas M. McMahon

Head, Chemical Surety Calspan Corporation Buffalo, NY Intentionally Left Blank



DRUMPING

CALSPAN

CONTRACT COC FINC

MICAD NBCCS PLANNING, ANALYSIS, DESIGN AND TESTING PROGRAM

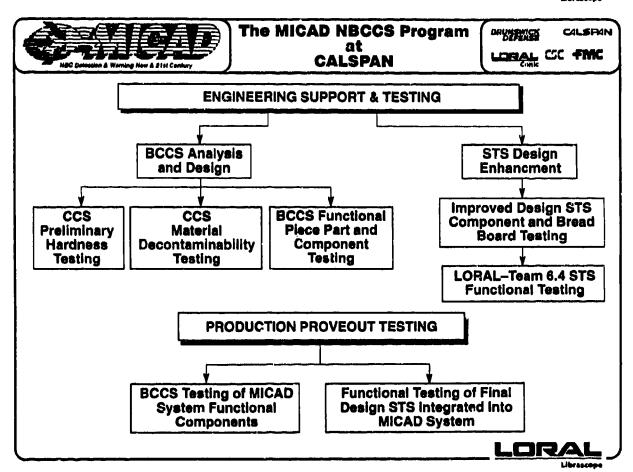
by

Thomas M. McMahon and Roland J. Pilie'

CALSPAN CORPORATION Buffalc, New York

Presented at NBCCS Symposium at APG, 15 June 1994







DOUGHTHEE CALE

NBCCS Goals:

- 1. Achieve highest degree of NBCC survivability possible within mission performance design.
- 2. Achieve all NBCCS characteristics throughout design.

NBCCS Tradeoff Priorities:

- 1a. Hardness to Contaminants
- 1b. MOPP IV Compatibility
- 2. Hardness to Decontaminants
- 3. Decontaminability





The MICAD NBCCS Program at CALSPAN

DIFFINE CALSEMAN

LORAL CC FMC

MICAD NBCCS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

- Engineering Support
 - Vulnerability Analysis
 - Materials Database Search/Selection
 - Hardware Design Enhancement
- Programmatic Support
 - Start of Work Meeting (SOWM)
 - System Requirements/Design Reviews (SRR, SDR)
 - Test Working Integration Group (TWIG)
 - Critical Design Review (CDR)
- Engineering Testing (ET)
 - CCS Materials Preliminary Hardness
 - CCS Materials Decontaminability
 - BCCS Piece Parts/Components
- Production Proveout Testing (PPT)
 - BCCS Components



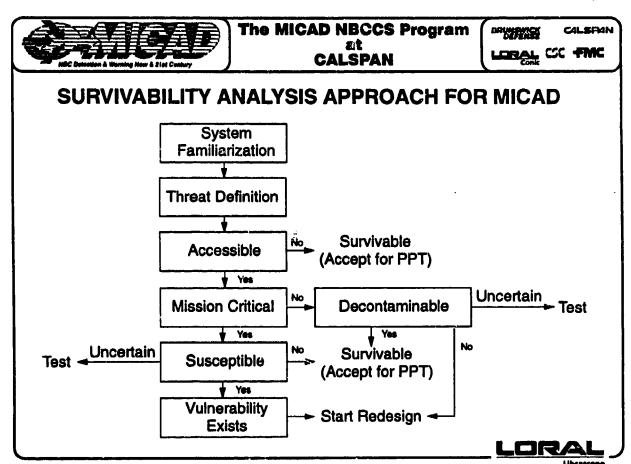


DRUMBING CALEFAN

OBJECTIVE OF THE VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

 To identify potentially vulnerable components of the MICAD systems as the design matures so that survivability specialists can work with design engineers to minimize BCCS problems







SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS APPROACH

- Decompose components to pieceparts; and pieceparts to materials
- Consult databases on materials/agents, decontaminant interactions, resulting property changes and decontaminability problems
- Examine influence of material property changes on ability of piecepart to function properly
 - Interact with designers to seek substitute for problem materials
 - Recommend materials and/or piecopart tests where data are inadequate
- Examine influence of degradation of piecepart function on the ability of each component to function properly
 - Interact with designers to correct problems that are uncovered
 - Recommend component tests where uncertainty exists
- Examine component configuration, assembly, bonding, and seal methods for potential hardness and/or decontaminability problems
 - Interact with designers to correct problems that are uncovered
 - Recommend component tests where uncertainty exists





The MICAD NBCCS Program **CALSPAN**

CALSPAN DRYMSWICK

Table 1B SUMMARY OF BASELINE DATA ON ENCLOSURE MATERIALS

Name of Material	Data Reference		Data Summary	BBCS Recommendation	
Ultern	CBIAC		Formulation number not specified. Samples not wetted by 10 to 15 µl drops of GD, HD or VX. No apparent effect after 3888 hours immersed in DS2 at 25°C.		
Littem 2000 - No reintorce- ment	Calspan:	Javelin Materials Decontaminability Tests	Hardness and Decontaminability demonstrated. (HD/DS2, VX/DS2, TGD/DS2)		
		Javelin System Tests	Crazing occurred at stress points with exposure to HD and DS2 and progressed with VX and TQT tests.	Do not use	
Ultem 2300 30% fiber glass (Original Housing Material)	Calspan:	MICAD Prelim. Hardness Tests	No major hardness problems. Slight texture changes produced by HD, discoloration by DS2. Decontaminability data are not acquired in these tests.	Test for Decontaminability	
Ecobond Adhesive	Caispan:	MICAD Prelim. Hardness Tests	Tested buit-joint bonded Ultern. No hardness problems were observed.	Use	
	Calspan:	Mock Box Tests	Ecobond joints were hard to all agents and decontaminable.		





CRITICAL DESIGN REVIEW UNIVERSAL INTERFACE UNIT (UIU) KEY DESIGN ISSUES

DOUBLES CALBRAN

- NBC SURVIVABILITY
- LOW COST
- RELIABILITY
- MAINTAINABILITY
- ENVIRONMENTAL SURVIVABILITY
 - -THERMAL
 - SHOCK AND VIBRATION
- FLEXIBILITY
- ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY
- HUMAN ENGINEERING





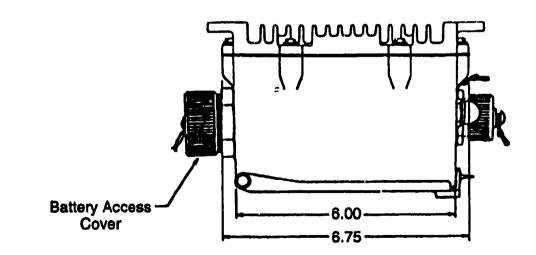
The MICAD NBCCS Program at CALSPAN

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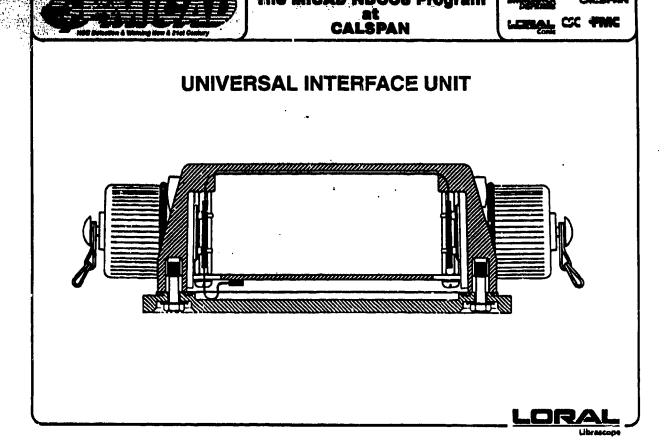
CALSPAN

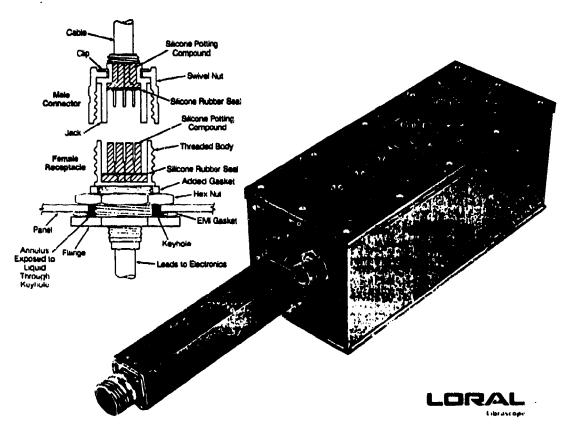
LOBAL CSC FINC

DISPLAY/CONTROL CONSOLE



LORAL





Photograph of MICAD Mock Assembly Box # 1 with Insert Sketch of IA Connectors



DRIVINGE CALEFAN

The Test Sequence

- 1. Baseline Performance Test.
- 2. Contaminate with Biological Simulant.
- 3. Decontaminate with 2.5% Sodium Hypochlorite.
- 4. Performance Test.
- 5. Contaminate with HD, 10 g/m².
- 6. Decontaminate using Methods Prescribed by PM.
- 7. Contact Hazard Measurements.
- 8. Desorption (Offgassing) Measurements.
- 9. Contact Hazard Measurements.
- 10. Performance Test.
- 11. Repeat 5 through 10 with VX.
- 12. Repeat 5 through 10 with TGD.

Some simple electrical performance tests are run while the test articles are in the contaminated condition.





The MICAD NECCS Program at CALSPAN

DELINISHICK CO

CALSPAN

LOBAL CC FMC

Component Piece Part Test Articles

Part Name/Test Description	Part Number	Location	Functional Measurements
IA+ Connectors, Female w/Mule Caps J3,J4,J5	D38999/26WD35SN	Mock Box #1	Pin-to-Pin Insulation Resistance
IA Connectors, Male w/Female Caps, J3,J4,J5	D38999/26WD35PN	Mock Box #2	Pin-to-Pin Insulation Resistance
Power Connector #1	D38999/24WB5PN	Mock Box #1	Contact Resistance
Power Connector #2	D38999/24WB5PN	Mock Box #2	Contact Resistance
Power Connector #3	D38999/24WB5PN	Mock Box #3	Contact Resistance
LEDs, Style 1, #1,#2,#3	M19500/519-02	Mock Box #1	Luminosity
LEDs, Style 2, #1,#2,#3	M19500/519-02	Mock Box #2	Luminosity
Binding Posts #1, #2,#3	M55149/8-PB 08N	Mock Box #3	External-to-Uround Resistance External-to-Internal Resistance
In-Line Power Connector #1, Smooth Plastic	GC4816ANF15-35-15	Separate	Contact Resistance, Pin-to-Pin Insulation Resistance
In-Line Power Connector #2, Textured Plastic	GC4816ANF15-35-15	Separate	Contact Resistance, Pin-to-Pin Insulation Resistance
In-Line Power Connector #3, Steel	GC4816ANF15-35-15	Separate	Contact Resistance, Pin-to-Pin Insulation Resistance





DRIVER CALEFORN

Typical Contact Hazard Test Data

			CONTACT HAZARD TEST RESULTS - VX				
ample	article	condition	sample location	test#	υL	#1	ng/cm^2
VX-I	P.C.#1	post DS2	Mapped around harmous on apposing side of in-line connector	G3T4	10	<0.25	< 10_
VX-2	F.C.#I	post DS2	wrapped around harross just above in-line suspertor	G3T4	10	1.01	40.4
<u> </u>	P.C.#1	port DS2	wrapped around in-line connector	G3T4	10	0.81	32.4
٧X٦	P.C.#2	post DS2	wrapped around harmon on opposite side of in-line connector	G3T4	10	0.79	31.6
VX-5	P.C.#2	post DS2	wrapped around harmers just above in-line connector	G3T4	10	2.75	110
VX-6	P.C #2	post DS2	wrapped around in-line connector	G3T4	10	7.55	302
VX-7	P.C.#1	post offgass	wrapped around harmers on opposite side of in-line connector	G3T4	10	<0.25	< 10
\'X-8	P.C.#1	post offgass	wrapped around harness just above in-line connector	G3T4	10	<0.25	₹ 10
VX-9	P.C.#1	post offgass	wrapped wound in-line connector	G3T4	10	<0.25	C10
VX-10	P.C.#2	post offgass	wrapped around harness on opposite side of in-Jine connector	I G3T4	10	<0.25	< 10
VX-11	P.C.M2	post offgass	wrapped around harriers just above in-line connector	G3T4	10	<0.25	C10
VX-12	P.C.#2	post offgass	wropped tround in-line connector	G3T4	10	<0.25	£10
VX-13	P.C.#3	post DS2	wrapped around harriess on opposite sade of in-line connector	G3T6	10	<0.25	<10
VX-14	P.C.#3	post DS2	wrapped around harness just above in-line connector	G3T6	10	1.51	60.4
VX-15	·P C.#3	post DS2	wrapped around in-line connector	G3T6	10	2.69	107.6
VX-16	'M B #2	Ipost DS2	sampler accross LCDs x) and x2	1 G376	, 10	0.32	12.8
VX-17	M.B.#2	post DS2	sumpler wrapped around meel exp on in-line connector J3	G3T6	2.5	5.83	932.8
√X-18	MB#2	Iposi DS2	Isampler wrapped around in-line connector 31	G3T6	10	0.70	28
VX-19	M.B.#2	(post DS2	innoduted aluminum in center of top surface of box	G3T6	5	8.77	701.6
VX-20	M.B.#1	post DS2	sampler accrees LEDs #2 and #)	G3 F7	110	<0.25	₹10
VX-21	MB#I	iposi DS2	Isampler wrapped around black cap on in-line connector J4	1 G3T7	110	9.52	380.8
VX-22	MBMI	post DS2	isampler wrapped around in-line connector J1	G3T7	: 10	10.75	430
VX-23	MBÜ	ipost DS2	anaderd starragem of but too	C1T7	<u>. 2</u>	6.40	1280

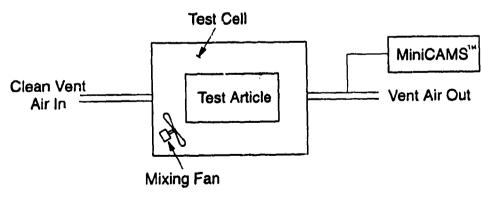




The MICAD NBCCS Program at CALSPAN

DRUMBINGS CALSTAN

THE DESORPTION RATE MEASUREMENT PROCEURE



$$\frac{dm}{dt} = V \frac{dc}{dt} = S(t) - L(t)$$

$$L(t) = C (R + K)$$

LORAL



COLERAN CALERAN

Typical Desorption Rate Data

Test Item:	Mock Box #2		- .	Date:	3/9/94	
Agent:	VX		_			
Elapsed Time	Mass Detected	Vulume - Sampled	Ventilation Rate	Demorption Rate	Cumulative Duse	
[hours]	inel	11-1	إملسراا	[mg/mdm]	lesi	
0.09	146.26	1.85	90	4.23	21	
0,59	182.76	1.19	120	14.39	453	
1.09	38.84	0.32	120	16,87	959	
1.59	\$1.14	0.12	170	11.42	1362	
2.09	25.81	0.32	120	10.93	1690	
2.59	22.43	0.33	120	9.13	1963	
3.09	19.9 l	0.32	120	8,00	2203	
3.59	17,38	0.32	120	7,16	2418	
4.09	16.05	0.32	120	6.42	2611	
4.59 -	14,70	0.32	120	5.91	2788	
5.09	13.59	0.32	120	5.43	2951	
5.59	12.44	0.32	120	5.00	3101	
6.09	11.66	0.32	120	4.63	3240	
6.59	10.89	0.32	120	4.33	3370	
7.09	10,07	0.32	120	4.03	3490	
7.59	9.56	0.32	120	3,77	3604	
\$.09	9.02	0.32	120	3.57	3711	
8.59	2.53	0.32	120	3.37	3812	
9.09	8,18	0.32	120	3.2 i	3908	
9.59	7.84	0.32	120	3.08	4000	
10.09	7.34	0.32	120	2.92	4088	
10.59	6.97	0.32	120	2.75	4170	
11.09	6.65	0.32	120	2,62	4249	
11.59	6.33	0.32	120	2.49	4324	
12.09	5.97	0.32	120	2.36	4394	LORA



The MICAD NBCCS Program at CALSPAN

DRUMENTEX CALSTAN

LORAL CSC FINC

SUMMARY OF OFFGASSING DATA FOR MOCK BOXES

Test Article Designation	Agent	Tent Date	12 flour Inte- grated Mass (mg)	Exposure	Criteria	Worst Case Corrected for Wind Fluctuations mg min/m ³
#1 #2 #3	IID	3/2/94 3/2/94 2/28/94	11.1 9.5 25.9	14.1 12.2 33.2	50	0.7 0.6 1.8
#1 #2 #3	٧x	3/10/94 3/9/94 3/10/94	7. 8 4.4 3.3	10.0	0.25	0.5 0.28 0.21
#1 #2 #3	Gb	3/17/94 3/16/94 3/17/94	1.6 0.6 = 1.2	0.7 1.5	2.5	0.17 0.04 0.08

SUMMARY OF OFFGASSING DATA FOR IN LINE PIN CONNECTORS

			Amin = 7 a	10-4 m2		
Test Article Designation	Agent	Test Date	12 Hour Integrated Mass (mg)	Worst Case Exposure mg min/m ³	Criteria	Worst Case Currected for Wind Fluctuations mg min/m ³
#1 #2 #3	IID	2/28/94 3/1/94 3/1/94	0.81 1.54 0.27	19.2 36.6 6.4	,50	0.10 0.18 1.03
#1 #2 #3	VX	3/8/94 3/8/94 3/9/94	0.84 0.72 0.75		0.25	0.10 0.09 0.09
#1 #2	GD	3/15/94 3/15/94 3/16/94	5.79 0.5% 1.07	137.0	2.5	0.69 0.07 0.13

LORAL



CALSPAN

FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TEST RESULTS Mock Box #2

	В	BIOLOGICAL			110		VX			TGD	
	UASELINE TEST	PORT DECON.	PUST DECON.	ONIKUD MATHOD	POST OFFOAS	DURING CONTAM	POST	POST OFFGAS	DURING CONTAM	POST OFFUAS	
TEST#				G3T3		G3T6			G3T10		
DATE:	1/18/94	1/24/94	2/20/94	3/2/94	3/3/94	3/9/94	3/10/94	3/15/94	3/16/94	3/17/94	
CELL#	T			,		2		•	3		

LA CONNECTOR PIN TO PIN INSULATION RESISTANCE TEST RESULTS R (megohms)

IJ , PIN I	>106k	7.0k	300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	172	17k	12k	8.8k
J3 , PIN 2	>300k	392	300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	182	27k	43k	19k
II PIN I	>300k	50k	300k	>300k	>30uk	>300k	2.3k	33k	33k	25k
J4 , PIN I	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	4.0k	150k	>300k	150k
14 , PIN 2	>3(10)k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	3.0k	150k	>300k	300k
J4 . PIN 3	>300k	>300k	>300k	>3(N)k	>300k	>300k	3.2k	300k	150k	300k
13 . PIN 1	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	187	150k	>300k	100k
15 PIN 2	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	200	100k	>300k	12k
15 . PIN 3	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	>300k	3.9k	150k	150k	150k
F S (volu)	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	300	300	300

LED LUMINOSITY TEST RESULTS

photometer output (Volta)

	_									
LED #1	0.93	0.92	0.85	functions	0.94	functions	0.91	0.91	functions	0.95
LED #2	1.85	1.83	1.57	functions	1.68	functions	1.69	1 69	functions	1.75
LED #3	1.66	1.59	1.44	functions	1.51	functions	1.48	1.48	functions	1.51





The MICAD NBCCS Program at CALSPAN

CALSFAN

CC FINC

BCCS TEST RESULTS - HAPDWARE

- BINDING POSTS
 - ALL BINDING POSTS PASSED ALL ELECTRICAL HARDNESS TESTS
 - THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF LEAKAGE AROUND BINDING POST MOUNTS
- LEDs
 - ALL LEDS PASSED ALL LUMINOSITY TESTS
 - SERIOUS CORROSION OCCURRED ON THE INTERIOR OF LED MOUNTS ON BOX #1. ISOLATED WATER MARKS AROUND CORRODED LEDS SUGGEST LEAKAGE THROUGH THE MOUNTS.
 - THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF CORROSION OR LEAKAGE THROUGH LED MOUNTS ON BOX #2.
- DISTORTION OF THE NI FILLED EPDM GASKET AND SERIOUS LEAKAGE INTO BOX #1



DOWN THE REAL PROPERTY.

CALSFAR

CC 4

BCCS TEST RESULTS - HARDWARE

- IA CONNECTORS AND POWER CONNECTORS
 - ALL IA CONNECTORS AND POWER CONNECTORS PASSED ALL ELECTRICAL HARDNESS TESTS
 - THE BUTYL GASKETS SUCCESSFULLY ELIMINATED LEAKAGE THROUGH THE KEYHOLE IN RECEPTACLE MOUNTS
 - THE RECEPTACLES THAT WERE CAPPED WITH STAINLESS STEEL DUST COVERS REMAINED DRY THROUGH ALL TESTS
 - MOISTURE WAS OBSERVED INSIDE OF RECEPTACLES MATED TO CABLES AND TERMINATOR CAPS. INVESTIGATION STILL IN PROCESS





(718) 631-6905

CALSPAN CORPORATION
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CENTER
P.O. Box 400, Buttalo, New York 14225

Thomas M. McMahon

Head, Chemical Surety Section Physical Sciences Dept. Intentionally Left Blank

OVERVIEW OF THE ARMORED GUN SYSTEM (AGS) PROGRAM

Mr. Albert P. Puzzuoli

Deputy Project Manager
Office of the Project Manager
for the Armored Gun System
Warren, MI

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ARMORED GUN SYSTEM PROGRAM OVERVIEW

MR. ALBERT PUZZUOLI

DEPUTY PROJECT MANAGER ARMORED GUN SYSTEM



15 JUNE 1994



AGS MISSION:

PROVIDE DIRECT FIRE SUPPORT FOR LIGHT FORCES WHERE TANKS ARE NOT AVAILABLE ...

RAPID STRATEGIC DEPLOYABILITY

CONTINGENCY FORCE AREAS OF OPERATION

AIRBORNE: LIGHT INFANTRY:

LIGHT ARMOR FORMATIONS

REASONABLE SURVIVABILITY

CONDUCT OFFENSIVE AS WELL AS DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

PROVIDE CAPABILITY TO DEFEAT TANKS IN CONJUNCTION WITH LONG RANGE ATGMS

WHAT AGS IS...
A LIGHT WEIGHT MOBILE GUN
SYSTEM INTENDED TO REPLACE THE M551 SHERIDAN

AIR DEPLOYABLE - AIRLAND & OW VELOCITY AIR DROP

MORE LEYHAL, SURVIVABLE, DEPLOYABLE & SUPPORTABLE THAN M661

DESIGN BASED ON PROVEN NON-DEVELOPMENTAL (NDI) AR TRANSPORTABLE; COMPONENTS & TECHNOLOGIES

WHAT AGS IS NOT...

A MAIN BATTLE TANK

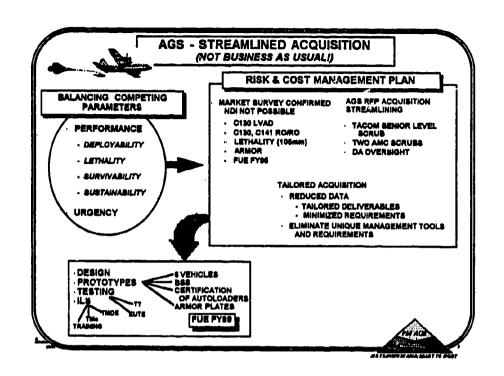


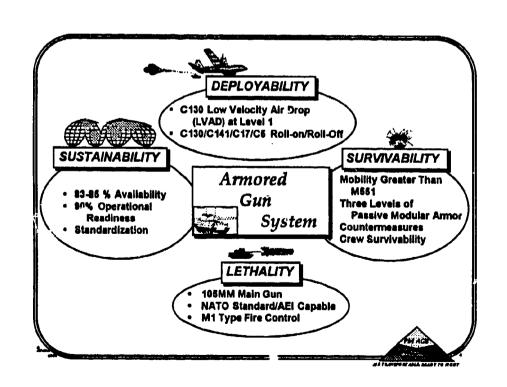
WHAT AGS CANNOT DO.

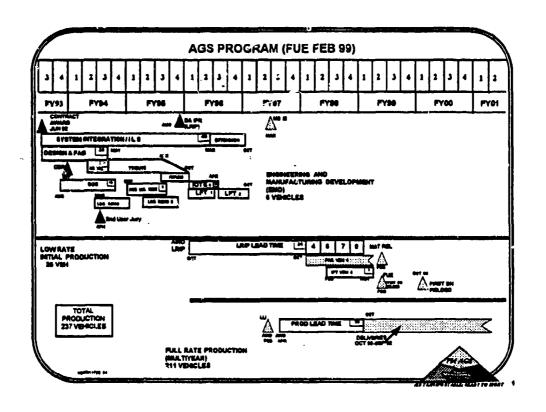
FIGHT TOE-TO-TOE WITH HEAVY TANKS ALONE!

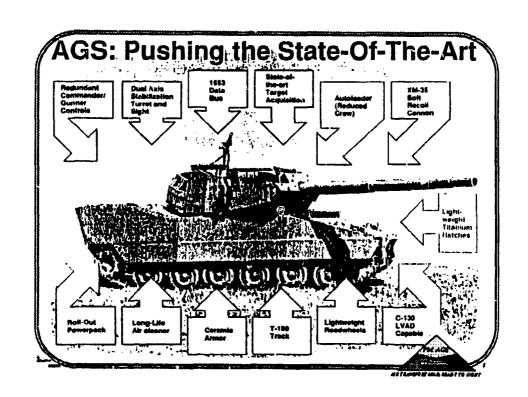
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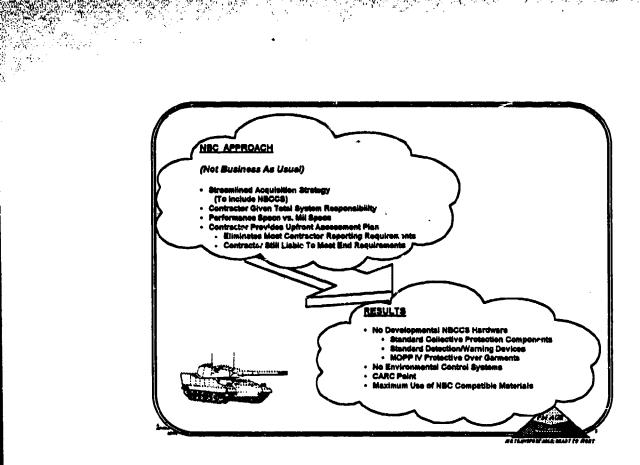
READY TO FIGHT







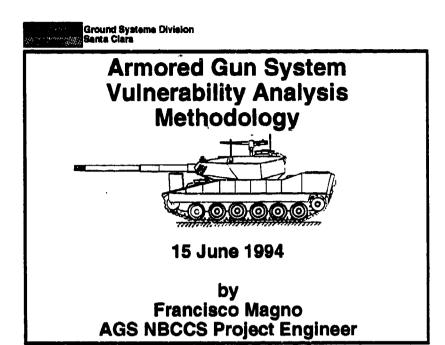


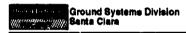


AGS PROGRAM NBCCS RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Mr. Francisco Magno

AGS NBCCS Project Engineer United Defense L.P. San Jose, CA Intentionally Left Blank

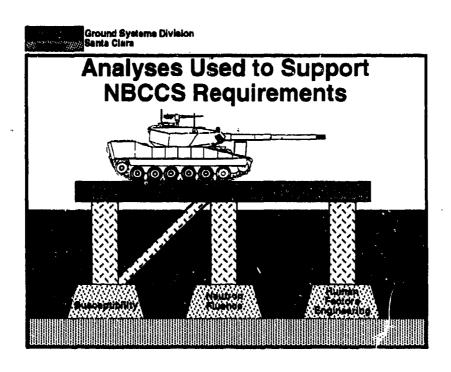


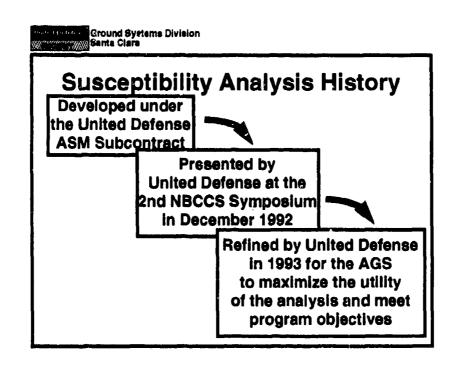


Presentation Focus

The presentation will focus on the susceptibility analysis portion of our NBCCS program. The goals of the presentation are:

- To show how the analysis works
- To show the benefits of our analysis
- To gain NBCCS community acceptance





Key Features of the AGS Method

AGS Refined

Refined

Refined

Refined

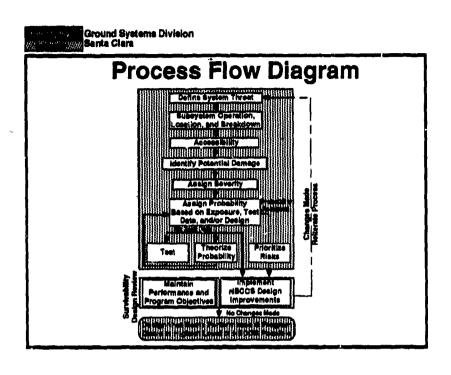
- Modeled after MiL-STD-1629a reliability analysis FMECA (Failure Modes Effect and Criticality Analysis).
- Rank orders NBCCS risks by mission criticality and probability of damage occurring.
- Takes into account realistic threat levels.

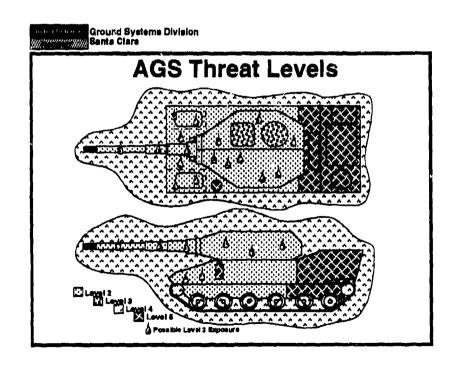
Ground Systems Division

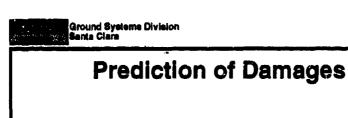
Key Features of the AGS Method (continued)

- Maximized utility
 - Analysis is cost effective. Analysis time is reduced by allowing engineers to predict damages at the highest level that is necessary to predict damages rather than starting the analysis at the lowest piece-part level.

 Refined.
 - Method allows us to use information generated by reliability (functional block diagrams and predicted modes of failures).
 - Feedback is given at all stages of the design cycle, i.e. design guidance can be given by PDR, as the design matures the predicted damages are re-evaluated.
 - Concurrent engineering is embedded in the method.





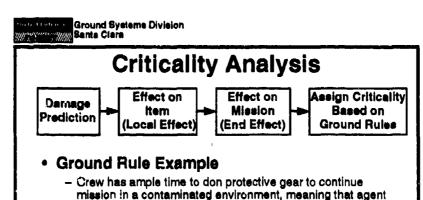


How is the item being exposed? What are the historical damages? Does the damage cause a hazard or affect fit, form, or function?

What is the level of agent exposure?

Will it be in contact with decon and to what extent?

FM 3-5 specifies a 90 minu² deliberate decontime in which 10 minutes is dedicated to interior decontamination application.



- description affects availability and degrades follow-on mission.

 Use FMECA data
- Categorize damages according to end effect:
 - I Catastrophic causes death or weapon system loss
 - II Critical mission abort/loss
 - III Marginal delay/loss of availability or mission degradation
 - IV Minor results in unscheduled maintenance or repair

Assignment of Probability (Index) of Occurrence

Agent
Exposure
Leve!

Decon Exposure
Based on
Location & FM 3-5

Test Data
Interpretation

Assign
Probability
(index)

Level A - Insured: 100%

Level B - Frequent: 70% ≤ Prob Occ < 100% Level C - Reasonable: 40% ≤ Prob Occ < 70% Level D - Occasional: 10% ≤ Prob Occ < 40%

Level E - Remote: 1% ≤ Prob Occ < 10%

Level F - Unlikely: Prob Occ < 1%

NOTE: use index to avoid the misleading definition of Probability

Ground Systems Division Santa Clare

	S	usc	ept	iibii	ity				
Sub/Part Name	Meterial	Cemage Mode	Cause	Local	End Effect	50 7	of Occ	Mitigation Plan	Other
Power Dist Unit / Elect Harness	NA	Eleu -tricity not passed	mati degrad, or bad design	FISCI	Cannot Fire Weapn	11	D	Apply Raychem Haal Shrk for P31	Vapor only. Decon exp low
Power Dist Unit / Elect Harness	Viton Sheath. Silicone Potting	Absorp	Agent	Off-gas	Crew Remain In MOPP	111	С	Same	Same
Power Diet Unit / Elect Harness	NA	Frapping	Agent	Off-gas	Crew Remain in MOPP	m	F	Same	Same

- All columns not required for pre-assessment
- Sort by severity and probability of occurrence
- Add column to list system function by priority
 - Move. See. Shoot. Survive. Communicate. Tow



Impact of Susceptibility Analysis on AGS Material

Changed from silicon to EPDM for sealing applications on hatches and electronics

Relocated turret exhaust fan to lower threat level in autoloader compartment
 Teet

 Performed DS2 testing on armor tile adhesive because of its high priority

Designed seat cushions to be easily removal
 Educate

 Elevated importance of scheduling NBCCS electrical design changes into pre-production improvement stages: protective heat shrinks, switch covers, EPDM seals, parylene coated panels, and NBCCS-tested switches.



Lessons Learned

- Presentation of analysis results should be scheduled to provide input before key design decisions are set.
- GFE and NDI may have an adverse effect on the system's NBCCS because it is difficult to incorporate changes to the design.
- A test program is imperative to positively identify and eliminate NBCCS risk areas because of the lack of usable test data.
- To prevent NBCCS from being a hidden requirement, NBCCS abould be an integral part of concurrent engineering and design approval.

Summary of Analysis Key Points

- Key Points

 The method evolved from a need to costeffectively identify NBCCS risk of complex system.
- The analysis methodology allows identification of risks at all stages of designs and enables us to provide feedback before key design decisions are set.
- Risks can be prioritize so that efforts can be aimed at the most critical areas impacting the system survivability.
- Acceptance of an analysis method is required to standardize NBCCS approaches.

NBCCS IN THE TACTICAL QUIET GENERATOR (TQG) PROGRAM

Ms. Kelly Alexander

Project Engineer
Office of the DoD Project Manager
for Mobile Electric Power
Springfield, VA

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Brief On 3-60kW

Tactical Quiet Generator Sets NBC Contamination Survivability

to

American Defense Preparedness Association

15 June 1994

Kelly Alexander
Project Engineer, PM-MEP

D MLP 001/94-1



Tactical Quiet Generators Required Operational Capability (ROC)

- 3kW Through 200kW
- Multi-Fuel (JP-8, JP 4, JP-5, DF-1, DF-2, DF-A)
- Reduced Noise and IR Signature Levels
- More Reliable
- Less Weight
- HAEMP Protected
- Reduced Fuel Consumption
- Total Package Fielding (Logistically Supportable)
- Power Units/Power Plants
- Less Cost (Procurement, Support, Cost)
- Transportable (EAT, 5 & 10 kW, Air Drop etc.)

Increased War Fighting Capabilities for Commanders: Combat Multiplier Offsetting/Battlefield Deficiencies

DEMER OUT/94



Total TQG Program



- Ger aretors
 - 12 "dels Replace 31
- Power Units/Power Plants
 - 19 Models Replace 54
- DISE
 - 5 Models
- Provides Electrical Power to Virtually all Army Systems
 - Weapon Systems
 - Communication Systems
 - Medical Systems
 - Combat Support Systems



-MEP-001/94-3



5-60 kW TQG Current Status

Material Release

Nov 93

First Unit Equipped - Fort Bragg

Dec 93

Fielding - Fort Drum

Jun 94

Fielding - Fort Campbel

Aug 94





5-60 kW TQG Current Status

Material Release

Nov 93

First Unit Equipped - Fort Bragg

Dec 93

Fielding - Fort Drum

Jun 94

Fielding - Fort Campbell

Aug 94



13-MEP-(X)1/94-4

C.

NBC Background

- TQG Waivers to AR 70-71
 - First Production
 - Rebuy

Approved Jun 92

Approved Aug 93

- Dugway Paper Study
- Complete
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Complete Nov 93
- Chemical Contamination Survivability Test @ DPG

Oct 93-Jan 94

 Operational Effectiveness and Cost Trade-off Analysis (OECTA) Jun 93 - Apr 94

Brief NBCSC

Quarterly

13-MEP-001/94 5



NBCCS Waiver Background

- Approved 15 Jun 92; Rebuy Aug 93
- Waiver for Current Production of 17,000;
 Rebuy 17,000
- Required After Milestone III IPR
 - Vulnerability Assessment
 - Live Agent Test ASAP
 - Get Well Program
- Interim Solution
 - Manual Changes
- Coordinate with CRDEC, TECOM, Natick, and USANCA Regarding Design and Material Changes
- OECTA
- Brief NBCSC Quarterly

13-MEP-001/94-



Vulnerability Assessment Findings

- Hardness to Decontaminants a Greater Problem than Contaminants
- Live Agent Testing Needed to Determine Hardness to Contaminants/ Decontaminants
- Protective Cover
 - Reduce Interior Levels of Contamination
 - Storage and Operation
- Air Filtration
- Alternate Methods of Decontamination
 - Decontaminants
 - Tailored Procedures
- Operational Considerations
 - Generator Set Disposal
 - Operation in MOPP

13-MEP-001/94-



Chemical Contamination Survivability Test Plan

Phase I Dynamic Liquid Simulant

- MES Applied to 5 kW and 60 kW TQGs @10 g/m2
- Internal and External Simulant Levels
 Measured with Swab Samples, Filter
 Paper, Printflex Cards and Minicam
 (After Application; Again After 8 Hours
 of Operation)
- Electrical Performance Test Conducted

13-MEP-001/94-9



Chemical Contamination Survivability Test Plan

Phase II Static Decontamination

- One Cycle of Hot, Soapy Water or Steam Followed by Water Rinse
- One Cycle of DS2 Sprayed on TQG with M11 Apparatus
- Electrical Performance Test Conducted Between Cycles



Chemical Contamination Survivability Test Findings

After Phase I (Simulant Application)

- Both Sets Operating Within Specified Electrical Parameters
- Internal Contamination

After 8 Hours of Operation

- Both Sets Operating Within Specified Electrical Parameters
- Internal Contamination Measured by Minicam Reduced by a Factor of 10
- All Swab Samples Measured Zero
 Contamination

13.3 EP.(01/94 19



Chemical Contamination Survivability Test Findings

After Decontamination Cycles

- 5 kW Operable at 25, 50 and 75% Loads Only
- 60 kW Non-Mission Capable due to Failure of Voltage Regulator
- Both sets had Problems with CARC Peeling and Corroding
- Polyurethane Foam Coating Degraded, Peeling, Sagging
- Switch Box Inoperable
- Lettering on Fault Indicator Panel Erased
- Rubber Seals Around Doors Damaged



Operational Effectiveness and Cost Trade-off Analysis

Purpose

- Survey Commercial Market for Cost Effective Alternatives with Potential to Enhance Chemical Contamination Survivability of the TQG
- Provide Recommended Solutions to Deficiencies Resulting from Simulant Test at DPG

3-MEP-001/94-11



Comparison Techniques Used for Trade-off Analysis

- Operational Effectiveness (Weight, Performance, Size, Mobility, Power)
- Potential Survivability Enhancement
- Hard to Get Realistic Costs from Suppliers/ Manufacturers Without Requesting a Bid or Quote



Alternatives Considered

- Status Quo
- Contamination Avoidance
- Harden Vulnerable Areas of Generator Set

13-MEP-001/94-13



Recommendations to NBCSC

- Alternative II Contamination Avoidance
 - Aerodynamic Filter
 - Cover Over Control Panel

Issue as Field Installable Kit

- "Limited" Hardening
 - Near Term
 - -- Glass Dials/Gauges (All but two Currently use Glass)
 - -- Require Epoxy Sealant No RTV Sealant
 - -- Lettering
 - Long Term
 - -- Replace Gaskets/Seals with Butyl Rubber (May Require Some Development)



Justification for Recommendations

- Compatible with NDI Approach
- Cost Effective
- Operationally Effective
- Easily Implemented

1 MEP-001/94-13



Current Status

Implementation of Recommendations

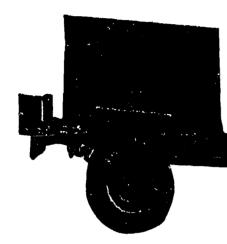
- Protective Cover and Air Filter Being Designed
- ECPs in Process to Substitute Sealant, Seals, Lettering on Fault Indicator Panel, and Glass Dial Covers





Current Status

Implementation of Recommendations



- Protective Cover and Air Filter Being Designed
 - ECPs in Process to Substitute Sealant, Seals, Lettering on Fault Indicator Panel, and Glass Dial Covers

NBCCS IN THE 120 MM MORTAR PROGRAM

Mr. Edward Lewis

Project Engineer
Office of the Product Manager
for Mortar Systems
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ

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120MM BATTALION MORTAR SYSTEM



NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION SURVIVABILITY SYMPOSIUM

MR. EDWARD LEWIS PROJECT ENGINEER PM MORTARS

PM MORTARS

PROGRAM HISTORY



- SYSTEM CONTRACT WITH MULTIPLE OPTIONS FOR RDTE AND PRODUCTION PERMITTING:
- PURCHASE & TEST OF FOREIGN NDI WEAPONS & AMMO (FY88-90)
- → LIMITED OFF-SHORE PRODUCTION BUY TO FIELD THE 9TH INF DIV (FY 60)
- → ENHANCEMENT OF AMMO TO INCREASE PERFORMANCE (FY88-90)
- CONUS PRODUCTION OF ENHANCED AMMUNITION (FY91)
- ALL SUBSEQUENT WEAPON PRODUCTION ON-SHORE BY WATERVLIET ARSENAL

PM MORTARS

NBC REQUIREMENT



ROC-MUST BE NUCLEAR AND NBC SURVIVABLE IAW AR 70-60.

NBC CONTAMINATION SURVIVABILITY IS REQUIRED. THE

SYSTEM IS MISSION ESSENTIAL.

PM MORTARS

NBC WAIVER



WAIVER OBTAINED APR 91 FROM NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL SURVIVABILITY COMMITTEE WITH TWO STIPULATIONS:

- TEST THE BMS 120 AT DPG TO DETERMINE ACTUAL RESIDUAL HAZARD LEVELS USING STD FIELD DECON PROCEDURES AND PROVIDE RESULTS TO USER REPS AND COMBAT DEVELOPERS.
- ENSURE DOCTRINE AND UNIT STANDING OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES EMPHASIZE CONTAMINATION PREVENTION FOR THE BMS 120 WITH USE OF CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE COVERS.

PM MORTARS

120MM MORTAR NBC EFFORTS



- → ALTERNATE MATERIELS FOR WORST CASE MATERIELS
- DECONTAMINATION TEST ON BIPOD
- NBC COVER STUDY
- LOGISTICS CHANGES
- M67 SIGHT UNIT COATING

PM MORTARS

LESSONS LEARNED



- ADDRESS NBC REQUIREMENT AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE IN ACQUISITION CYCLE.
- UTILIZE EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM NBC COMMUNITY. DO NOT REINVENT THE WHEEL.
- VIEW 1990; SURVIVABILITY COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT AS AN ALLY.

PM MORTARS

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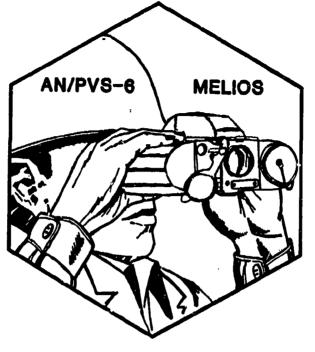
NBCCS IN THE MINI EYESAFE LASER INFRARED OBSERVATION SET (MELIOS) PROGRAM

Mr. Richard Renairi

Project Engineer
Office of the Project Manager
for Night Vision and Electro Optics
Fort Belvoir, VA

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AN/PVS-6 MELIOS SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

THE AN/PVS-6 MELIOS IS

A LIGHT WEIGHT, EYESAFE

LASER DISTANCE MEASURING SET

DESIGNED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF

INFANTRY AND OTHER SMALL UNIT LEADERS

MELIOS PROGRAM HISTORY

- LOA APPROVED - - - JUN 81
- ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT - - SEP 83 SEP 88 2 TECHNOLOGIES, BOTH SUCCESSFUL
- ROC APPROVED - - - DEC 87
- DPPO CONTRACT AWARDED - - SEP 88
- DT/OT-II - - - - JAN SEP 91
- C/VAM DEVELOPMENT - - - APR 91 OCT 93
- MILESTONE III REVIEW - - - DEC 91
- PRODUCTION OPTION EXERCISED - MAR 92
- C/VAM MILESTONE III REVIEW - - MAR 94
- C/VAM PRODUCTION OPTION EXERCISED - APR 94
- FIRST UNIT EQUIPPED - - - APR 94

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS MAJOR PLAYERS

ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE PROGRAM EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR

INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC

WARFARE

PROGRAM MANAGER PF

PROJECT MANAGER FOR NIGHT VISION AND ELECTRO-OPTICS

MATERIEL DEVELOPER

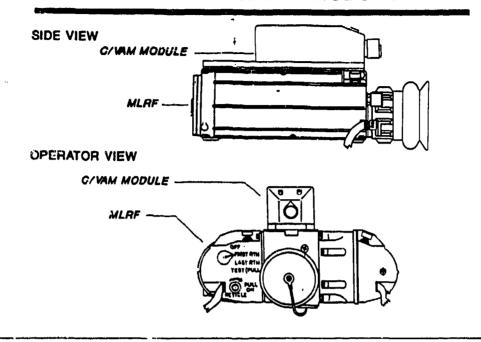
CECOM NIGHT VISION AND

ELECTRONIC SENSORS DIRECTORATE

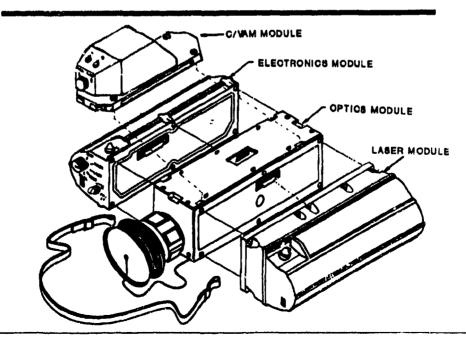
COMBAT DEVELOPER

US ARMY INFANTRY SCHOOL

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS MLRF WITH C/VAM MODULE



AN/PVS-6 MELIOS MLRF MODULARITY



MELIOS PERFORMANCE

PARAMETER

EYE SAFETY

OPTICAL HARDENING HARDENED

MINIMUM RANGE

MAXIMUM RANGE

RANGE ACCURACY

DISPLAY

COMPASS

ROC REQUIREMENT

EYESAFE AT APERTURE EYESAFE AT APERTURE

50 M RQD, 30 DESIRED

10,000 METERS

+/- 5 METERS

IN EYEPIECE

+/- 10 MILS AZ & VAM

DEMONSTRATED

HARDENED

50 METERS

9995 METERS

+/- 5 METERS

IN EYEPIECE

+/- 10 MILS AZ & VAM

MELIOS PERFORMANCE

PARAMETER

BATTERY

RANGINGS PER BATTERY

CARRYING CASE

SHIPPING/STORAGE CASE REQUIRED

OPTICAL CROSS SECTION MINIMIZE

ROC REQUIREMENT

ONE STANDARD ARMY BB-516 NICO

3,600 W/COMBAT BAT 500 WITH BB-516

LOW BATTERY INDICATOR VISUAL IN EYEPIECE

REQUIRED

DEMONSTRATED

VISUAL IN EYEPIECE

PROVIDED

PROVIDED

MINIMIZED

MELIOS PERFORMANCE

PARAMETER

RETICLE

DEPLOYMENT TIME - HAND HELD

- TRIPOD MOUNTED

COMPATIBILITY .

CONOPS - SUSTAINED RATE

- BURST RATE

ROC REQUIREMENT

VARIABLE ILLUM

20 SEC RQD, 10 DESR

70 SEC RQD, 60 DESR

WITH AN/UAS-11 WITH TWS

(RANGINGS/MINUTE) 6 RQD, 9 DESIRED

9 RQD, 15 DESIRED

DEMONSTRATED

VARIABLE ILLUM

17 SECONDS 41 SECONDS

MET, ECP AT MICOM

TEST SUMMER 94

6 RANGINGS/MINUTE 10 RANGINGS /MINUTE

MELIOS PERFORMANCE

PARAMETER

SECURITY

RAM - MRBOMF - MEAN TTR (DS)

NUCLEAR SURVIVABILITY

ADVERSE WEATHER AND SMOKES/OBSCURANTS

TRANSPORTABILITY

ROC REQUIREMENT

NO VISIBLE LIGHT INAUDIBLE AT 50 M

23,000 1,0 HOURS

HIGH ALTITUDE EMP

WORK IN HOT, BASIC AND COLD CLIMATES; RANGE THRU SMOKES

AIR DROPPABLE CROSS COUNTRY DEMONSTRATED

NO VISIBLE LIGHT INAUDIBLE AT 75 FT

34,990 0.2 HOURS

MET

CAN RANGE TO TARGETS VISIBLE IN EYEPIECE

MET MET

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS NBCCS REQUIREMENT

- MELIOS ROC REQUIREMENT
 NBC CONTAMINATION SURVIVABILITY IS REQUIRED.
- MELIOS PURCHASE DESCRIPTION
 THE SHAPE OF THE MELIOS SHALL BE CONFIGURED IN A MANNER WHICH ALLOWS FOR USE WITH MOPP-IV PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND/OR ARCTIC MITTENS.

 COLOR AND EINISH, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACENT.
 - COLOR AND FINISH. CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL AGENT RESISTANT MATERIALS AND FINISHES PER MIL-C-46168 SHALL BE USED TO FACILITATE DECONTAMINATION AND USE OF THE MLRF IN A TOXIC ENVIRONMENT

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- HUMAN FACTORS
- MAINTAINABILITY
- . HEMP SURVIVABILITY
- . CHEMICAL SURVIVABILITY
- COST
- . WEIGHT

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS MATERIALS SELECTION CRITERIA

- CRDEC MANUAL CD-87033, NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL SURVIVABILITY METHODOLOGY, USED AS GUIDANCE FOR MATERIALS SELECTION
- MATERIALS USED MUST ALSO PROVIDE ENVIRONMENTAL SEALING OVER FULL TEMPERATURE RANGE, AND HEMP/EMI RESISTANCE
- NON-ESSENTIAL PARTS OF SYSTEM MAY BE THROW-AWAY

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS MATERIALS USED

- OPTICS MODULE HOUSING - - A356.0-T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY
- OPTICS MODULE TOP COVER- - A6061-T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY
- ◆ LASER MODULE BASEPLATE - - A7075-T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY
- LASER MODULE HOUSING - - POLYPHENYLENE OXIDE RESIN COPPER-NICKEL PLATED FOR HEMP AND EMI RESISTANCE
- ELECTRONICS MODULE HOUSING POLYPHENYLENE OXIDE RESIN COPPER-NICKEL PLATED FOR HEMP AND EMI RESISTANCE
- GASKETS - - - - - CHLOROPRENE RUBBER
- ALL OUTSIDE SURFACES COATED WITH CARC

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS DECONTAMINATION CONCEPT

- DECONTAMINATE MLRF WITH DS-2
- REPLACE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS AFTER OPERATION IN TOXIC ENVIRONMENT:
 - LENS COVER
 - EYESHIELD ASSEMBLY
 - EYESHIELD PLUG AND LANYARD
 - BATTERY CAP LANYARD
 - NECKSTRAP
 - CARRYING CASE

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS TECOM NBCCS EVALUATION

- PAPER STUDY CONDUCTED BY DUGWAY PROVING GROUND JAN 90 TO DEC 91
 - TECOM PROJECT NO 8-EE-PVS-006-004
 - DOC! IMENT NO DPG-LR-91-371
- REPORT CONCLUSIONS:
 - DS2 WILL DESTROY RUBBER EYECUP
 - STB WILL PIT ALUMINUM ALLOY A356
 - MODULAR DESIGN WILL TRAP AGENTS AND DECONTAMINANTS
 - RECOMMEND REDESIGN TO AVOID RECESSES
- DEVELOPER RESPONSE:
 - REPLACE EYECUP RATHER THAN DECONTAMINATE
 - ALUMINUM HOUSING IS COATED WITH CARC
 - PAINT FASTENERS WITH CARC AFTER ASSEMBLY

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS USANCA RECOMMENDATIONS

- USE M-295 KIT FOR DECONTAMINATION INSTEAD OF DS-2
- CARC OVER FASTENERS ACCEPTABLE
- TEST OPTICS FOR HARDNESS AND DECONTAMINABILITY
- LIMITED WAIVER TO FIELD GRANTED PENDING TEST RESULTS

AN/PVS-6 MELIOS HOW CAN WE IMPROVE THE PROCESS?

- BRING CHEMICAL EXPERTS ON PROGRAM NO LATER THAN START OF DPPO
- DEFINE HARDNESS REQUIREMENT AND DECONTAMINATION PHILOSOPHY IN OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT
- ESTABLISH DECONTAMINATION CRITERIA AT BEGINNING OF DPPO
- MAKE CHEMICAL HARDNESS AND DECONTAMINABILITY A PART OF PURCHASE DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF WORK
- IDENTIFY DECONTAMINATION PROBLEMS (RECESSED SCREWS, MATERIALS, ETC) BY CRITICAL DESIGN REVIEW AND CORRECT WHILE DESIGN IS STILL IN PAPER
- TEST TO DETERMINE THE LEAST DESTRUCTIVE WAY TO DECONTAMINATE

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VAPOR AND LIQUID TRANSPORT AND DIFFUSION MODELING (VLSTRACK)

Mr. Timothy J. Bauer

Chemical Engineer
Chemical and Biological Systems Analysis Branch
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Dahlgren, VA

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CHEM-BIO SYSTEMS ANALYSIS BRANCH

INTRODUCTION

VLSTRACK

THE U.S. NAVY'S CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL AGENT VAPOR, LIQUID, AND SOLID TRACKING COMPUTER MODEL

by Timothy J. Bauer

Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division, Code B51 17320 Dahlgren Road Dahlgren, VA 22448-5100 (703) 663-8621 DSN 249-8621 FAX (703) 663-4253

VLSTRACK is a user-friendly computer model which provides approximate chemical and biological warfare hazard predictions for a wide range of chemical and biological agents and munitions of military interest.

-UNCLASSIFIED -



CHEM-BIO SYSTEMS ANALYSIS BRANCH

MODEL FEATURES

Current Versions VLSTRACK 1.5.1 VLSTRACK 2.0

Computer System
UNIX Workstation
DOS-PC
MacIntosh II
VAX/VMS
Other (FORTRAN compiler)

Screen Display
X-Window Input/Output
NDP Grex Input/Output
Tektronix Graphics Output
ASCII Character Input/Output

Parameter Input
Mouse/Keyboard- Windows
Keyboard- Numbered Menu

Agent Type
Persistent Chemical
Thickened Chemical
Dense-Vapor Forming
Dusty
Biological Organism or Toxin

Munition Type
Small Projectile
Bomb
Bulk-Filled Missile
Missile Containing Submunitions
Sprayer
User-Defined

Output Type
Deposition in mg/m2
Dosage in LCtx, ECtx, mg-min/m3
Concentration in particles/m3
Hazard at Detector Arrays

UNCLASSIFIED



CHEM-BIO SYSTEMS ANALYSIS BRANCH

MODEL FEATURES (continued)

Dispersion Coordinates
Single Munition at Origin
Gaussian Random
Uniform Rectangular Random
Uniform Elliptical Random
(X,Y,T) Read From File
(Q, X, Y, Z, T) Puff Property Read

ideteorology Input
Constant (Screen or File)
Time Variable (Screen or File)
Vertical Profile+Time Variable
(File)
Geographic Location+Time
Variable (Files)
Full Space+Time Variable (Files)

Geographic Coordinates
Degrees
DDDMM.M
UTM Coordinates

Output Generation
Cumulative From Attack Time
Periodic For Each Time Period
Grid Sized to Contain Hazard
Fixed Geographic Region

Hazard Representation
Four Scaled, Rotated Color
Contours Plus Uncertainty Brackets
Four Shaded Character Graphics
Contours
Hazard Values Written to Output File

Detector Simulation
Passive
Active With Attack Information
Known
Active With No Other Information

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-----UNCLASSIFIED

CHEM-BIO SYSTEMS ANALYSIS BRANCH

COMPUTATIONAL LIMITS

- 2500 Munitions or Bomblets
- 30 Detectors
- 201 by 201 Output Grid Points
- 72 Hours Total Hazard Prediction Time
- 24 Meteorology Forecast Time Periods
- 1 Minute to 24 Hours Time Period Duration
- 1500 Geographic Meteorology Locations
- 25 Vertical Meteorology Levels
- 25,000 Meters Height of Release
- 10,000 Total Vapor, Droplet, and Particle Clouds

UNCLASSIFIED -



-UNCLASSIFIED -CHEM-BIO SYSTEMS ANALYSIS BRANCH

CURRENT STATUS

2167A Documentation

Operational Concept Document (OCD)

Software Requirements Specification (SRS) Software User's Manual (SUM)

Software Design Document (SDD)

Software Test Description (STD)

Software Test Report (STR)- to be Written

Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V)

Verification Against a Matrix of 221 Runs Verification Report- to be Written

Validation Against 106 Field Trial Data Sets

Validation Report

Validation Against Complex Flow Field Trial Data- to be Done

Final Validation- to be Done

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CHEM-BIO SYSTEMS ANALYSIS BRANCH

CURRENT STATUS (continued)

NEW PC Version Released
VLSTRACK 1.5 and 1.5.1 Distributed to Replace VLSTRACK 1.2 VLSTRACK 1.0 (Nov 1990) and BIOTRACK (Feb 1991) Original Versions

VLSTRACK Integration Efforts

Naval Oceanographic Office (NAYOO):

Tactical Environmental Support System (TESS (3B))- v2.0
Mobile Oceanographic Support System (MOSS)- v1.2
Ballistic Missile Defense Office (BMDO):

Janus Wargame- v2.0.1 U.S. Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency (USANCA)-

CBD-Impact Regional Model- v2.0

Army Chemical School

Maneuver Control System (MCS)- v2.0

-UNCLASSIFIED ---

VLSTRACK 1.5.1 6/3/94 Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA 22448-5180

CURSER MOVEMENT AND PARAMETER SELECTION:

LEFT MOUSE: select parameter by clicking on region RIGHT MOUSE: help on parameter region RIGHT MOUSE BUTTON=RETURN in alphanumeric entries KEYBOARD: ENTER=choose region or selection TAB=next column SHIFT-TAB=previous column

PG-DN=next row PG-UF=previous row

DN-ARROW=next selection UP-ARROW=previous sel.

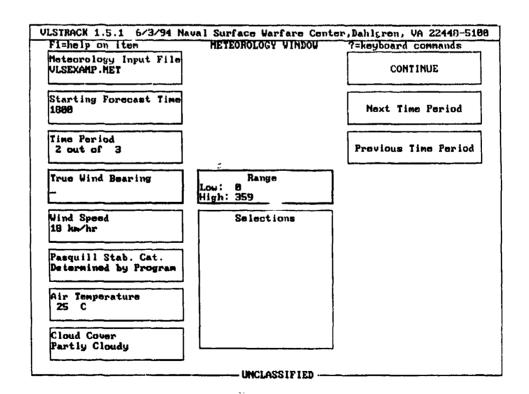
F1=help on selected item

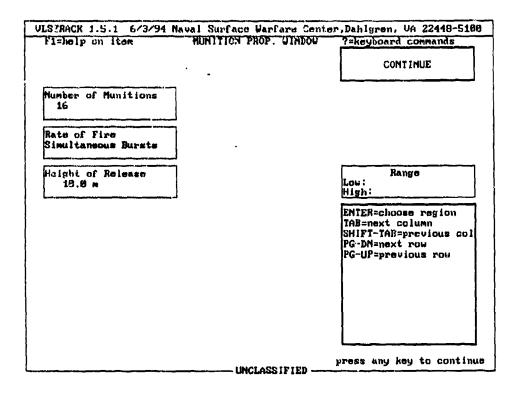
<.>=directory on *.* <.EXT>=directory on *.EXT

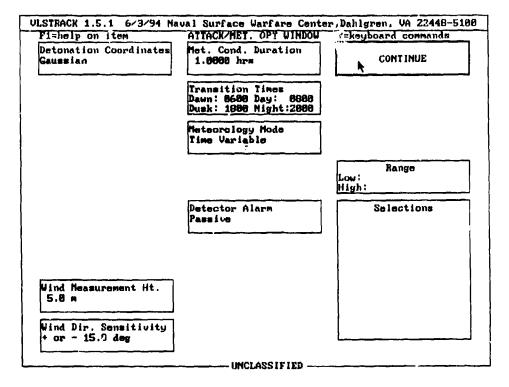
F1=help on item	MAIN ATTACK WINDOW	?=keyboard commands
Munition ~100kg Bomb	Output Mode Cumulation	RUN PROGRAM
Chem/Bio Agent	Output File Prefix VLSEXAMP	Attack/Met. Opt Window Options Selected
Date August 2	Map Scale Fill Screen	Output/Comp Opt Windom Options Selected
Local Attack Time 1900 Dusk	Range Low: High:	Munition Prop. Window Defined
Geographic Location Deg Lat/Long 39.6800N 78.8800W	Selections UX GA (Tabun)	Meteorology Window Not Defined
True Trajectory Angle 45.8 deg	GB (Sarin) GD (Soman) GF HD (Mustard)	Detector Window None Defined
Ground Surface Tyys Grass	9IS (sim.) TCP (sim.) MS (sim.) TEP (sim.)	RECORD INPUT FILE
Output Type Deposition	Water (sin.) Thickened VX Hore	EXIT PROGRAM

These are the chemical and biological agents contained in the chemical/biological agent parameter file ULSAGN.PAR. Other agents or variations can be added by editing the ULSAGN.PAR file. Press any key to continue

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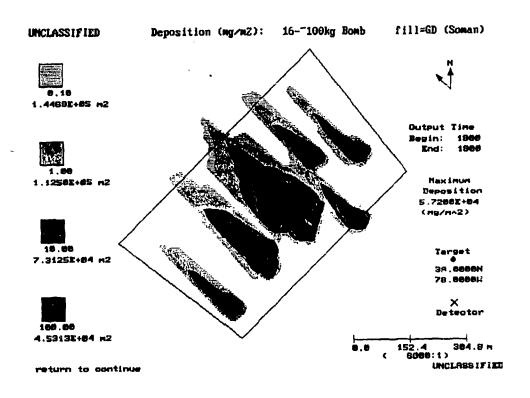


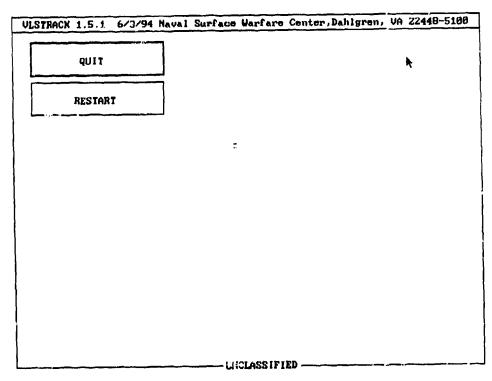




Fi=help on item # of Grid Points 61 by 41	OUTPUT/COMP OPT WINDOW	?=keyboard commands CONTINUE
Grid Sizing Self-Adjusting		
	N;	Range Low: High:
Contours (mg/m2) ist 180.88 2nd 18.88 3rd 1.88 4th 0.18	Random Number Seed 349875	Selections
Outputs/Met. Time Per. 1	Wind Meander Seed 863005	
Plot Pause Mode No Pause		

Fishelp on item	DETECTOR WINDOW	?=keyboard commands
Detector File		CONTINUE
Detector Number 3 out of 3		Next Detector (new)
Detector Location 39.0020N 78.8820W	<u>.</u>	Previous Detector
	Range Low: High:	Clear Detectors And Continue
Detector Duration 68.8 min		
Detector Threshold 8.0100 mg/m2]	
	_	





Munition	Geographic Location	Output Mode	
~132 Artillery	Deg Lat/Long	Comulative	j
	Lat 39,000 N Long 78,000 W		
Chemical Biological Agent	True Trajectory Angle	Ouput File Prefix	:
HD (Mustard)	180.0 Degrees	VISTRACK	آل
Date	Ground Surface Type	Map Scale]
ih June Day 1	Gras	Pill Screen	
Local Atlack Time	Output Type	1	
(0600) ZULU Night	Deposition		
•	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100		
	on the same commercial and a part of the Market of	3 .	
		:	
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			. "."
	en e	•	
	Sept and Experience	•	

MAIN ATTACK MENU UNCLASSIFIED

0-RUN PROGRAM (check all parameter values first)

1-munition= -100kg Bomb

2-chem/bio agent= GD (Soman)

3-month= August

4-day= 2

5-local attack time= 1900
 time of day= dusk

6-geographic units= deg lat/long

7-attack latitude= 39.0000N

8-attack longitude= 78.0000W

9-true trajectory angle= 45.0 deg

10-ground surface type= grass11-output type= deposition

12-output file prefix= vlsexamp

14-map scale= fill screen

15-ATTACK/MET. OPTION MENU (options selected)

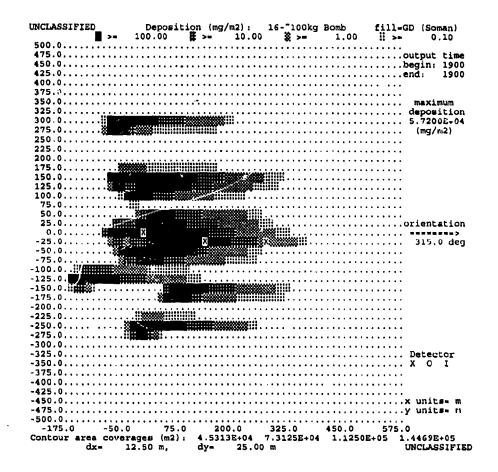
16-OUTPUT/COMP. OPTION MENU (options selected)

17-MUNITION PROPERTY MENU (defined)

18-METECROLOGY MENU (not defined)

20-RECORD INPUT FILE

21-END PROGRAM
enter number



Ξ

CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS MODELING IN ARL

Mr. William J. Hughes

Acting Chief, Chemical-Biological and
Nuclear Effects Division
Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate
U.S. Army Research Laboratory
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD



Army Research Laboratory

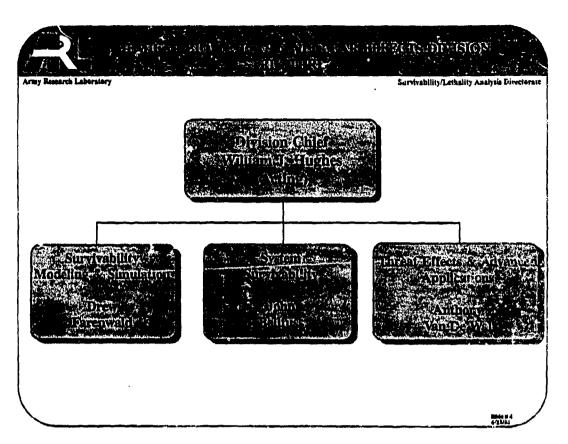
Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate

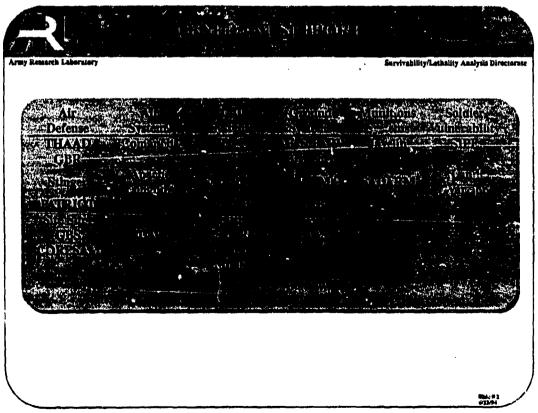
Chemic..!-Biological And Nuclear Effects Division

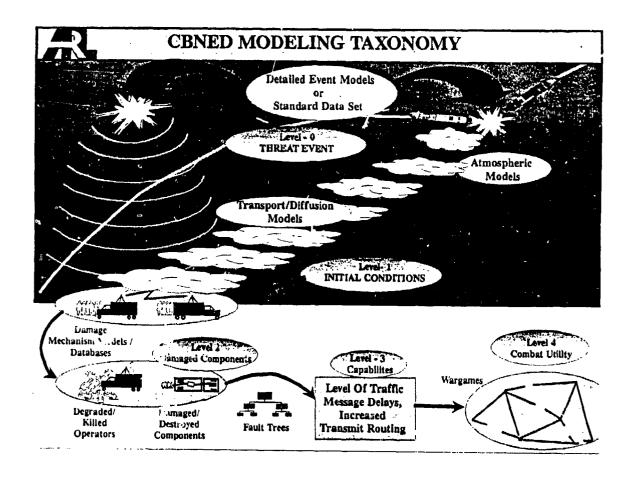


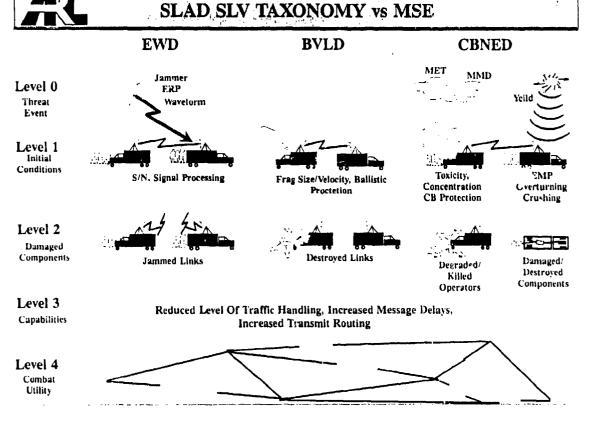
- Provide Objective Vulnerability/Survivability And Effectiveness Analyses Of Chemical(Including Obscurants), Biological, And Nuclear Threats To Weapon Systems, And To The Individual Soldier
- Ensure That The Latest CB&N Survivability Technology Is Used In Developing Army/Services Systems
- Assist In The Design And Incorporation Of CB&N Characteristics In DoD Systems For Enhancing Their Survivability
- Serve As The Army/Services Focal Point For Technical Advice On CB&N Matters
- Develop And Maintain State-Of-The-Art Tools, Equipment, And Methodologies To Support CB&N VLS Analyses Of Weapon Systems And Personnel

304, # 3







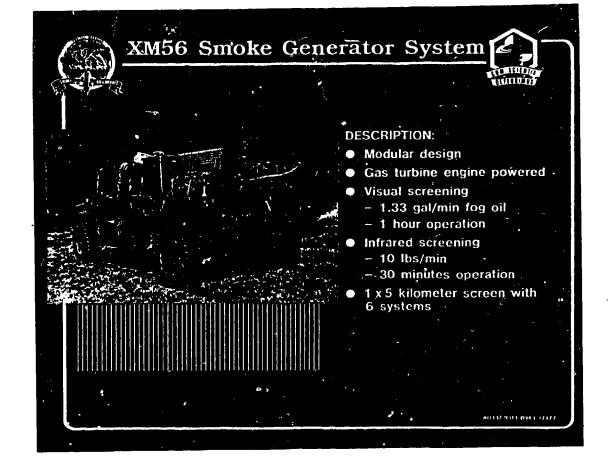


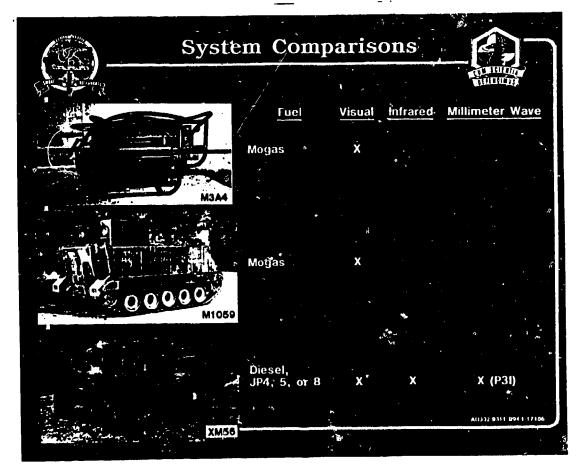
ويؤلفون وجمر المعمد والوال

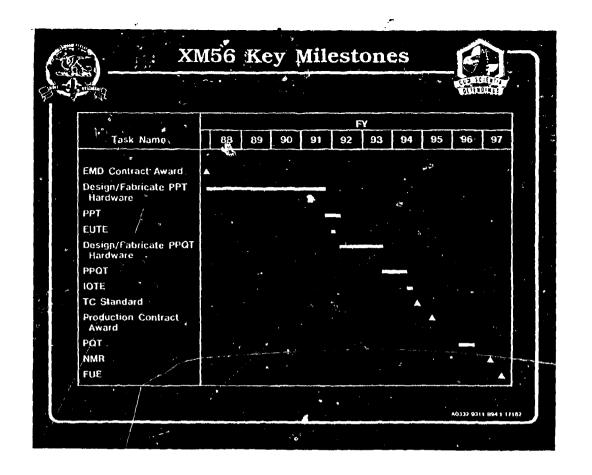
OVERVIEW OF XM56 LARGE AREA SMOKE GENERATOR PROGRAM

Mr. Ray Malecki

XM56 Engineer
Office of the Product Manager
for Smoke/Obscurants
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD



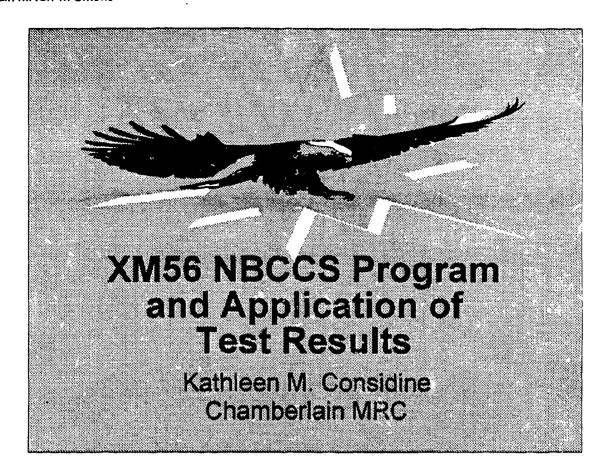




XM56 NBCCS PROGRAM & APPLICATION OF TEST RESULTS

Ms. Kathleen M. Considine

Project Engineer Chamberlain MRC Corporation Hunt Valley, MD



Presentation Topics

- □ NBCCS Program Overview
- **Functional Component Testing**
- **□** Test Results
- Impact on Technical Data Package (TDP)
- □ Future Research Areas

XM56 NBCCS Program Overview

Program conducted with Calspan Corp., Buffalo, NY

- 1. Employ NBCCS design guidelines
- 2. Identify Mission Essential Components
- 3. Define/Assign Exposure Codes
- 4. Reference available data
- 5. Develop/conduct surety test
- 6. Apply results to Final Design and TDP

XM56 NBCCS Contract Deliverables

Program Plan Test Plans

Test Reports

Design Parameters Report

Assurance Plan

Maintenance Plan

Final Report

Component Testing

Ail tests performed at Calspan Corporation's facilities

- XM56 System components
- Housing/mounting of electrical components tested
- Tested in triplicate
- Established operational parameters

Test Results Incorporated in Design

- Design Parameters Report identifies design enhancements incorporated and improvements to be implemented
- Original design of Main Control Panel retained
- Specify protective boot over switches to improve sealing
- Plug socket heads on exposed lifting rings to eliminate collection point

Test Results Incorporated in Design

- Incorporate DCNS tubing/adhesive assembly process to all harnesses
- Incorporate pressure test for acceptance of panel lights

Impact on TDP Drawing Package

Addition of note to "flag" items or features which incorporate NBCCS:

"This (item, feature, material) has been (tested, evaluated) for NBCCS. Any modification to this feature may impact the System's Survivability, as designed."

Impact on TDP Drawing Package

Applied to:

- Gaskets (tested mounting configurations and material)
- HDPE components (Fog Oil and Fuel Tanks; Hopper and Lid)
- Cable tubing and adhesives
- Fog Oil Pump/Motor
- Finish notes Anodic Coating
- Airtight, watertight test specification notes

Impact on TDP Assurance Plan

Assurance Plan

Important features identified with assurance vehicle

Example:

	item/Subcomponeni Material	NBC Paremeter	Assurance Vehicle
\$	HOPE	Material Compliance	Certification to ASTM D1248
2	Moior Controller Assy.	Sealed Unit	Cerbilioabori of sprey tight test to MIL-STD

Impact on TDP Maintenance Plan

Maintenance Plan

Direct impact on System Maintenance Manuals by specifying Preventive Maintenance Procedures and Decontaminations Instructions (remove, replace tasks)

Example:

Pen Description	Rec. interval	Maint, Procedure
Knobs (MS91528-2T28)	Following charmost attack, after decon.,	Remove, discard and replace as pert of decon, procedure, included in TM 3-1040

XM56 NBCCS Final Report

(Draft submittal June 1994) Executive Summaries of:

- ▶ Program Plan
- ▶ Material Screening Test Plan and Results
- ► Component Test Plan and Results

NBCCS Future Research

- Increase material and component testing
- Expand material and component database
- Integration of Military Parts Control Systems (MPCAG, etc.) with available material and component data

Chamberlain MRC NBCCS Point of Contact:

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CHEMICAL RESISTANCE TEST PROGRAM FOR SELECTION/DESELECTION OF MATERIALS

Mr. Wendel J. Shuely

Research Chemist
U.S. Army Edgewood Research,
Development, and Engineering Center
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

TEST METHODOLOGY FOR CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF MATERIALS

Wendel Shuely

U.S. Army Edgewood Research, Development and Engineering Center Aberdeen Proving Ground (EA), MD

OUTLINE

- Integrated Material Selection for NBCCS Chemical-Material Compatibility
- Predictive and Experimental Methodology
- Interface and Planning
- Summary

BACKGROUND REPORTS ON MATERIALS SELECTION FOR MBC CONTAMINATION SURVIVABILITY

Shuely, Wendel J. and McNeely, James J., Naterial Selection Guide Derived from a Material-Chemical Compatability Database: Pensibility Based on Database and Predictive Model Evaluation, CRDEC-TR-397, September 1992, HTIS No. ADA 266058.

Shuely, Wendel J., "Integration of Test Methodology, Material Database, and Material Selection/Deselection Strategies for a Chemical-Material Compatibility System" in Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on the Computerisation and Use of Materials Property Data, MIST/ASTM, Gaithersburg, MD, October 1993.

Shuely, Wendel J., "Test Methodology for Development of Corrosion Resistant Polymeric Materials: Predictive and Experimental Methods for Chemical Resistance Screening" in Proceedings of the 12th Biennial Symposium on Managing Corrosion with Plastics. November 1881.

Shuely, Wendel J. and Ince, B.S., "Thermogravimetric Method for Measurements of Equilibrium and Transport Properties Relevant to Chemical-Polymer Compatibility Evaluation" in the Proceedings of the 22nd Conference of MATAS, p 254-259, September 1993.

Shuely, Mendel J., Fredictive Methodology for Evaluating the Interaction of Polymeric Materials with Chemicals Based on Computer-Stored Phase Diagrams, in Proceedings of the Scientific Conference on Chemical Defense Research, November 1993. CRDSC-SP.

Shuely, Wendel J., Experimental Methodology for Evaluating Polymer-Chemical Interaction Based on a Polymer Solubility Determination in Proceeding of the Scientific Conference on Chemical Defense Research, November 1993. CRDEC-SP.

Integrated Material Selection for NBCCS Chemical-Material Compatibility

Overview

- OBJECTIVE: Integrate Database to Test Methods
- METHODOLOGY:
 - Design Specifications
 - Criteria For Test Methods
- RESULTS: Top Down Mainframe Chemical-Materiai Database with File Transfers from PC Test Report Databases

Objectives

- GIVEN a database of historical chemical-material test property data that functions at the simple retrieval level, convert/enhance/evolve the database to search, compare, sort, and rank materials for chemical resistance
- DEVELOP test methods integrated to the database
- REEVALUATE historical data sets with respect to relaxation of search parameters for compatibility with the new standardized test methods

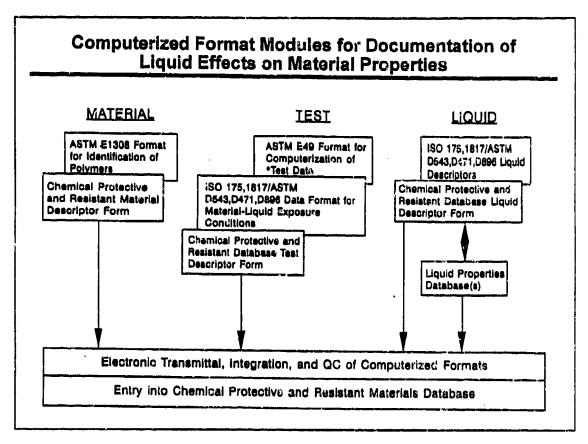
Methodology Rationale

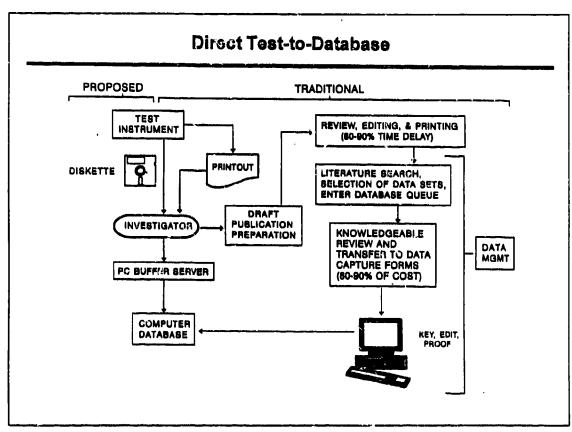
- Numerical Data (Not Bibliographic)
- Absolute Values (Not Relative/Ratio)
- No Classification Judgements (i.e., Good, Poor)
- Increased Standardization to Support Search, Compare, Sort, and Rank Strategies

Methodology Rationale (contd)

- Emphasis on equilibrium properties (vs. transient) for single chemical-polymer pairs at single exposure time-temperature pairs to prevent data obsolescence due to changes or evolution of chemical formulations, exposure times, temperature profiles, etc.
- Strategy for partially filled database with missing data by progressive relaxation of search boundaries

(Reference: Shuely, W.J. and McNeely, J.J., Material Selection Guide Derived from Material-Chemical Compatibility Database: Feasibility Based on Database and Predictive Model Evaluation, CRDEC TR 397, September 1992, NTIS No. ADA 266058)



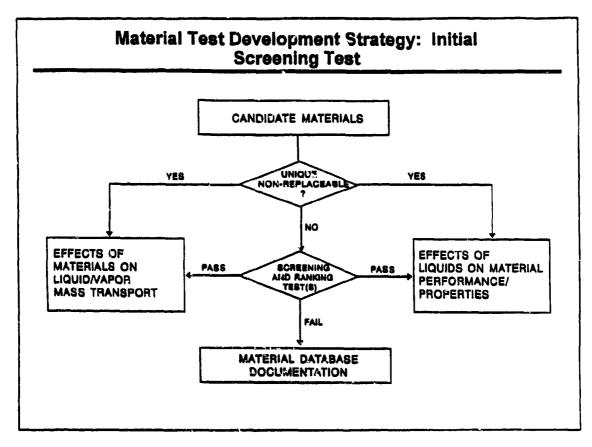


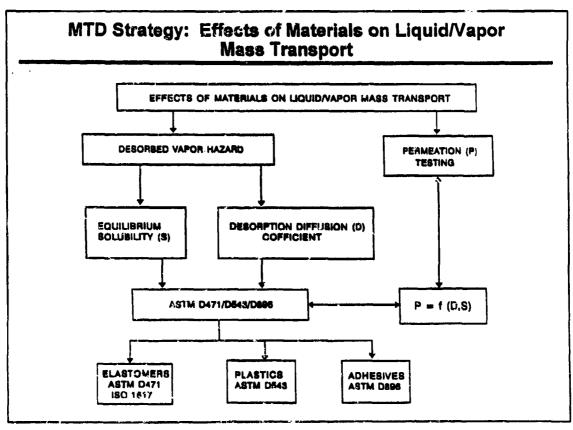
ASTN E 49 Formats for Identification of Polymeric Materials and Formats for Recording Data Generated by Standard Tests.

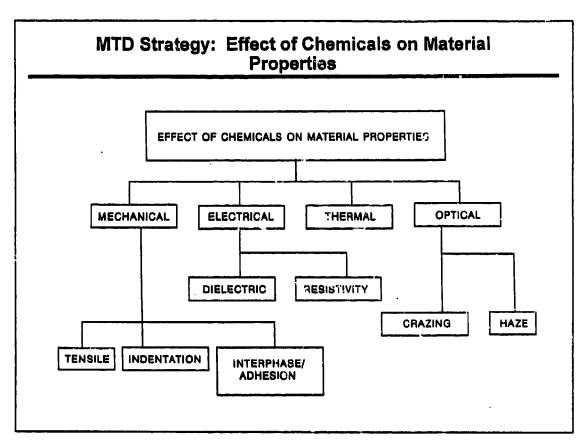
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AFTH R 40 Pormat for:			alpha gite	beta zito	
				in-bouse	erternal
2 130%, Ideatification of Polymers in Computerised Database			Joonplete	√onmplete	
AFTM D 3132, Test Report, Polymer Solubility	1				
ASTM D 471, Test Report, Elestomer: Equilibrium	,	Part A, dBase IV			
Solubility, Description Diffusion Coefficient, Prestion Extracted		Part D, (C- Program)			
ASTM D 543, Test Report, Thermoplastic: Equilibrium Molubility, Desorption Diffusion Coefficient, Fraction Extracted	,				·
MiTH D 545/D 471, Test Report, Medharical Specimen Chancal Esposure	1				
ANTH D 638/D 412, Tent Neport, Tensile		√(D 638)			

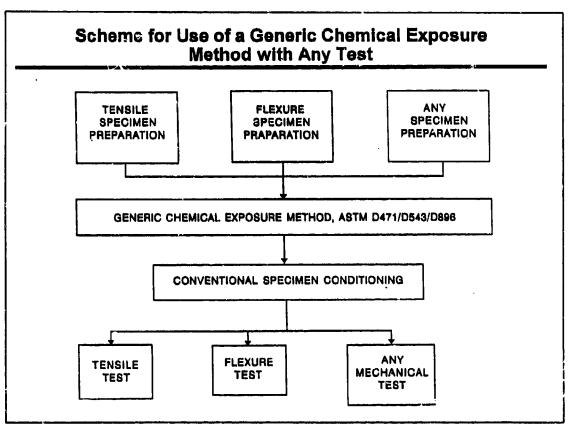
Panel 1, E 49/E 1308 Polymer Database

10/06/93 Paged 01 Add Hode Trendigh: For Haterial: For haterial Class Following Code:	MIN NOR
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Predictive and Experimental Methodology for NBCCS Material Selection

PROCEDURES

Experimental Polymer Solubility

Predictive Polymer Interaction

Rationale Based on Phase Diagrams

Volume-Fraction vs Temperature

Polymer Solubility Phase Diagrams

2-Parameter

3-Parameter

Systems: Software and Hardware

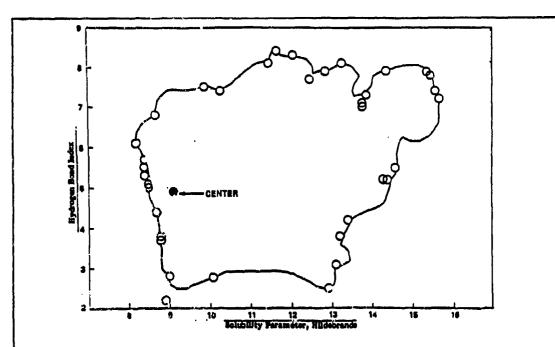
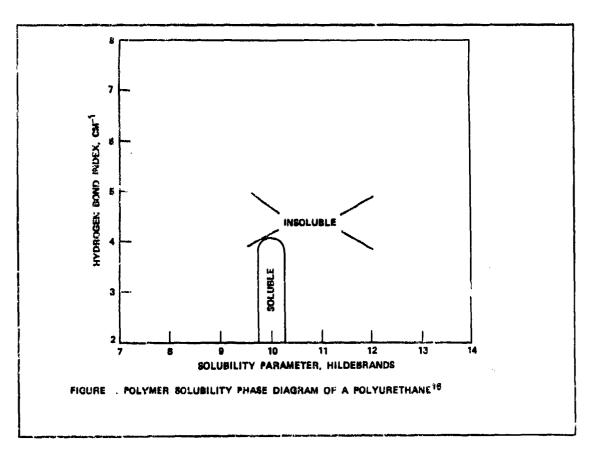
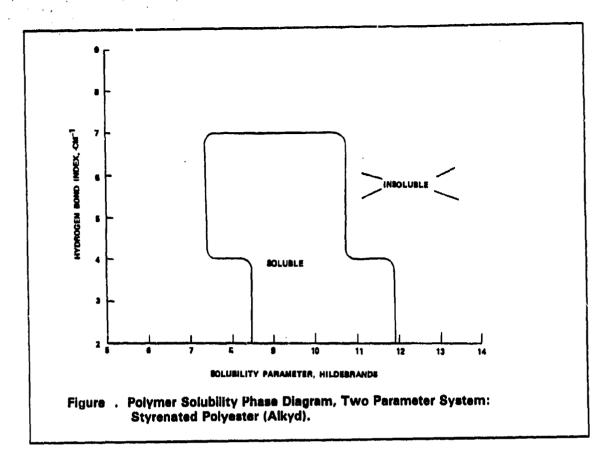
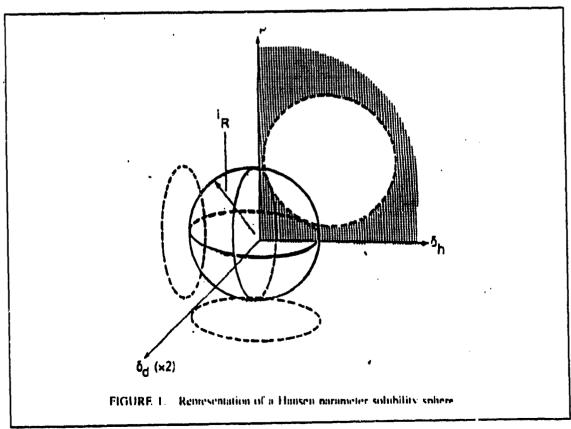
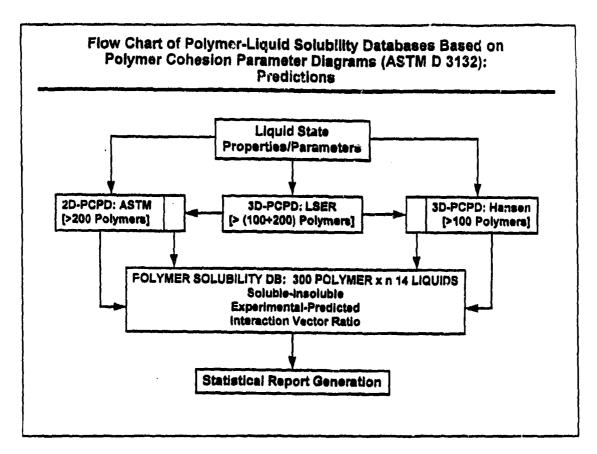


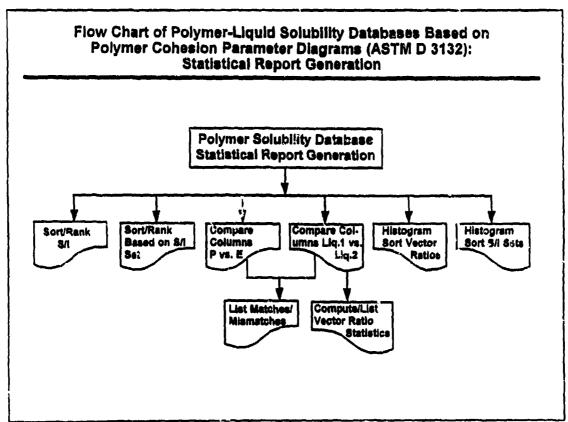
Figure 2. Example of a Polymer Solubility Phase Diagram for Screening of Material-Liquid Compatibility: Poly[(methyl methacrylate)-co-ethylacrylate]

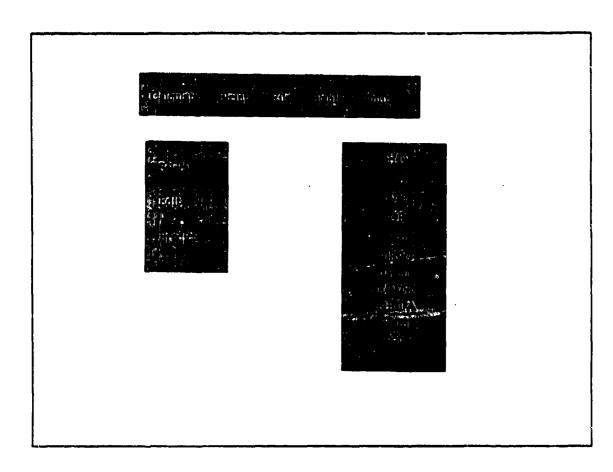












CAMPACE OF THE COLOR

Calquiate **Print** File Table Quit **Parameters** Statistics Prediction
PRINT TO SCREEN PRINT TO HPJET II OR III PRINT TO PANASONIC PRINT TO EPSON GENERIC PRINTER PRINT TO FILE Solubility-by ave ratio Solubility-by class Solubility-highest/lowest Solubility-class fractions P/E Comparison-by liquid P/E Comparison-Incorrect P/E Comparison-sol by class Current status tables Liquid to Liquid Unalike Predictions

RESULTS

Chemical-Polymer Interaction from Computer-Stored Phase Diagrams

Two-Parameter Predictive Method

Three-Parameter Predictive Method

Distribution Analysis of Interaction Vectors

Predictions for Resistance with Several Chemicals

Predictions for Concurrent Resistance with Multiple Chemicals by Logically .ANDED. Searches

Generalized Differential Solvent Parameter Analysis

Table 3. Interaction Prediction for: DIETHYLENE TRIAMINE (Computer Printout, Truncated) DS: 16.80 PS: 13.30 HS: 14.30

Chemical Resistance Rank	Vector Ratio	Polymer
1	3.86	Polyethylene, chlorosulfonated (Hypalon 20)
2	3.05	Polyethylene, chlorosuifonated (Hypalon 30)
3	2.98	Poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (Teflon SL2)
4	2.51	Poly(vinylchloride) (Vipla KR)
113	0.44	Poly(ethylene terephthalate) 8% OH (Desinophen 851)
114	0.43	Methylated melamine (Dynomin MM9)

Table 2. Polymer Composition versus Chemical Interaction Vector <u>Ratio</u> by 2-Parameter <u>Predictive Method:</u> and/or <u>Experimental Solubility Classification</u> by 2-Parameter <u>Predictive Method:</u> Computer <u>Printout. Page 1, for 5 Chemicals (Truncated)</u>

	Liquid	TBPO	MeCI	EGME	DETA	F113
Polymer Class Name		Ratio P/£	Ratio P/E	Ratio P/E	Ratio P/E	Ratio P/E
AC Acryloid 8-66 (MMA/8MA copolymer)	•	0.52 \$	1,15	>1 NR I	>1 NR I	2.02 (
AC Asryloid 8-72 (EMA/MA copolymer)		1.03 8	1.09	>1 NR I	>1 NR I	1.63 I
AC Acryloid 8-82 (EA/MMA copolymer)		1.03 B	1,15 (>1 NR I	>1 NR I	2.02 I
AC Acrylold K120N		0.85 \$	1.09	>1 NR !	>1 NA I	1.63 I
AG Poly(butyl acrylate)		0.38 \$	0.54 \$	0.24 8	0.94 8	0.93 8
AC Poly(isobuty) methacrylate)		0.52 \$	1.15 (1.10 I	2.28 1	2.02 1
AC Poly(n-buty) meth-crylate)		0.15 8	0.50 8	1.10	2.28 1	1.11 (
AC Poly(ethy) methacrylate)		0.63 8	1,15)	1.10 I	2.28	2.02 !
AC Poly(methacrylic sold)		>1 NR I	>1 NR ı	2.35 l	1.711	>1 NR I

Table 5. Polymer Compositions Versus Cheminal Interaction Veutor Ratio and Predicted (P) and Experimental (E) Solubility for a Set of Several Chemicals (Computer Printout Excerpt)

	Chemical	•	ID			38	•		/X			3F		G	Ö	
	(Solubility, Hydrogen Bonding Parameters)	(21	2, P))	(18.	6. N	1)	(18.	1, N	1)	(25.	6, N	1)	(17.	4. N	t)
	Polymer	Retio	P	Ĕ	Retio	•	ŧΞ	Ratio	P	E	Ratio	P	E	Ratio	P	E.
CE	Ethyl Cellulose, N-22	0.51	8		0.06	8		0.17	8	8	0.40	8		0.29	8	
CE	Etiryl Cellulose, T-10	2.80	1		0.17	8		0.02	8		0.95	8		0.22	8	
CE	Ethyl Hydroxy- ethyl Gellulose	0.96	8		0.18	8		0.35	8	1	0.47	8		0.51	8	
CE	Nitro-cellulose, RS, 25 cps.	1.91	Ī		0.66	8		0.72	8	8	0.43	8		0.77	8	
CE	Nitro-cellulose, 88, 0.5 sec.	1.91	ı		0.66	8		0.72	8		0.43	S		0.77	S	
EP	Epon E-72	0.77	8		0.27	8		0.12	8		0.89	8		0.04	8	
ĔΡ	Epon 812	0.23	8		0.66	8		0.72	8		0.43	8		0.77	8	
EP	Epon 864	0.46	8		0.84	8		0.91	8		0.59	8		0.97	8	

Table 6. Scaling and Ranking of Chemical Resistance Based on Logically "ANDED" Predictions of Solubility/Insolubility for Five Hazardona Liquide and Several Hundred Polymeric Materials (Computer Printout Excerpt)

Polymer	Polymer Class	Qty of insolubles	Qty of Solubles	Average Ratio
40% Adipic, Glycerol Pitthalate	AR	6	0	1.476
Callulosa Acetate, LL-1	CE	4	1	1,476
Disthylens Clycol Phthelate	NP	3	0	1.476
Suran F-220 (Poly(vinylidene chloride))	VI	4	1	1.538
Triethylene Glycol Muleate	NP	5	0	1.612
75 Isobornyi MA/25 C	AC	4	1	1.735
Lexan 100 Polycarbonate Resin	MI	3	2	1.744
Lezan 105 Polynamionate Resin	MI	3	2	1,744
Soluble Mylars (EG-Terephthalate-49002)	11	3	2.	1.744
Versamid 100	AM	2	3	1.753

INTERFACE AND PLANNING

- Test Methodology Sub-Group of NBCCS TWG
- Future Test Method Development
- Enhancement of the Chemical Defense Materials Database
- Completion and Transition of Current NBCCS Test Methods

NBCCS TWG TEST METHODOLOGY SUBGROUP ACTIVITIES

Reviewed Progress and Status at NBCCS TWG Meetings

Voted to accept 7 methods for final development (4-0: ERDEC, ARL/MD, NATICK, DPG)

Distributed a summary of progress and status to CSM lab members and updated subgroup membership

1994 NBCCS WORKSHOP

- Previous 1992 and 1993 Workshops Yransitioned Results and Methods to Chemical Surety Material (CSM) Labs
- 1994 Workshop will emphasize planning to apply the material selection and test methods to several typical NBCCS material selection exercises that will be ongoing in 1995.
- Attendees will be selected based on feasibility of collaborative projects in 1995 determined through a survey
- September 1994 at ERDEC

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CANDIDATE MATERIAL-COMPONENT CORRELATION FOR A POLYMER-CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY TEST PROGRAM: NBCCS DECONTAMINABILITY CRITERION

- Material Selection/Deselection Screening Tests
- Immersion Sorption/Descrption ASTM D471/D543
- Droplet Weathering/Desorption
- Decontaminability Ceil: one-sided permeation cell or decontamination cell
- Chambu, Wind Tunnel Panel Tests
- TOP 8-2-111 NBCCS Small Items

CHEMICAL-MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY TEST METHODS FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT

ELECTRICAL

ASTM D 3638 (INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION (IEC 112) Comparative Wet Tracking Index, surface electrical tracking for liquid surfaces wetted by contamination or condensation on electronics or dielectrics. Ammonium chloride can be substituted with DS2 and/or HF acid spiked phosphatas.

THERMOCHEMICAL/THERMOMECHANICAL TESTS

ASTM/ISO Micro thermal-mechanical tests under development within DoD composite aerospace workgroups

CANDIDATE CONCEPTS FOR CHEMICAL-MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY TEST METHODOLOGY FOR NBCCS

FEASIBILITY

CONCEPT	MODELING	TEST METHODOLOGY
Material Operating Limit	High to Moderate	Yes
Plasticization	Feasible	Yes
Permeation/solubility/ diffusion correlations	Fessible	Yes
Commercial Model Chemicals	Statistics:	Yes

THE PREDICTIVE METHOD RESEARCH PLAN

Complete publication for DoD versions of predictive methods for agent-paymer interactions.

Convert material documentation of 300+ polymers from the vague mainframe formut to ASTM E1308 formal (the industry standard).

Complete the first phase for the integrated computational database for chemical-polymer interaction predictions with the assistance of database programmers.

Compare predictive vs experimental results and provide guidelines on use of predictive methods.

initiate development of predictive methods for mixtures, e.g. DS2 and related decontamination solutions.

Draft generic SOW for NBCCS program, use of predictive methods and results in material screening and decelection.

THE RESEARCH PLAN FOR EXPERIMENTAL SCREENING METHODOLOGY

Oraft and publish "Unlimited" and DoD only versions of the rationale for screening test methodology.

Submit the ASTM D3132 draft to ASTM.

Obtain teedback from collaborative jabs on the use of 1 ml specimen volumes for hazardous liquinis.

Add additional control specimens to cover a few missing observation code classes.

Submit the computerized test report to the CRIAC to implement direct file transfer of test results.

Obtain feedback from other disset4 Test Report users and revise formats as needed.

Obtain feedback from oga recesrchers on solubility observation codes and revise as needed.

Draft a generic SOW for including screening in a NBCCS material test program.

Systematic Strategy for a Materials Science Approach to Enhancing the Capabilities of a Materials Database

- Programmed Self-inventory
 - Occurrence/Nonoccurrence of Data
 - Tally Functions
- Programmed Self-Critique
 - Deviation from Standard Test Parameters
 - Material Specimen Documentation
 - Test Versus Property Identifier
 - -- Disclaimers, Warnings

Systematic Strategy for a Materials Science Approach to Enhancing the Capabilities of a Materials Database (cont)

- Programmed Seif-Evaluation
 - Define Equivalence/Nonequivalence
 - -Trends
- New Search Strategies
 - Material Selection
 - -- Material Ranking
 - Material Benchmark Sorting

SUMMARY

- An inter-related scheme of NBCCS test methods has been designed and integrated into a chemical-meterial compatibility database.
- A polymer solubility test successfully screens out or deselects most nonresistant polymeric meterials.
- The candidate resistant materials are submixted to further testing, either for the effect of chemicals on materials or the effect of the material on chemical transport in/around/ through the polymer.
- A computerized test raport has been developed and linked to an ASTM E 1308 tile to document the material test specimen.
- These PC database reports can then be merged and transmitted to the mainfrance materials database to provide a direct paperless transfer mechanism.

PREDICTIVE METHODOLOGY FOR RANKING CHEMICALLY RESISTANT MATERIALS

The rationale for the predictive methods was documented in NACE, NATAS, and NIST publications.

The format was finalized for documenting the predictive results in the mainframe Chemical Defense database. Over 1500 predictions were transferred to the CBIAC PC buffer for the mainframe (5 agents x > 300 polymers).

Collaborated with CBIAC on documentation of manufacturers, copolymer content, ASTM codes, and other material documentation data for the mainframe for each of the 390+polymeric materials in the predictions.

A comprehensive plan was designed for integrating the disconnected code to produce a modular computational database system for chemical-polymer interaction predictions.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODOLOGY FOR SCREENING MATERIALS FOR NBCCS CHEMICAL RESISTANCE: ASTM D3132

The rationale for screening tests in an integrated test scheme was developed and published.

The minimization of test liquid volume and manipulation was tested with over 30 specimens and specific liquid volumes and test intervals were standardized.

ASTM D3132 was rewritten to add the objective for screening for nonsolvents, i.e. chemically resistant polymer-liquid pairs.

Several sources of standard control materials were procured and stockpiled as test controls; 4 were commercial sources and 2 were NIST SRM sources (polystyrene and polyisobutylene).

An NBCCS Chemical Resistance Screening Test Report (ASTM D 3132) was computerized on dbase4; a Summary Test Report was extracted for file transfer to the Cirem Defense Database.

Solubility observation comparisons from independent determinations were completed for over 20 specimens. Further test validation studies were arranged with OGA/commercial labs.

A plan for transition of this method to Chemical Surety Material (CSM) labs was revised to include stipulation that only storage fume hoods be used, based on feedback obtained at ARL sponsored workshops.

A NECCS DECONTAMINABILITY TEST METHOD HAS BEEN DEVELOPED

- Based on Immersion equilibrium sorption followed by desorption diffusion
- As adaptation of ASYM D471 for elastomers and ASTM D543 for thermoplastics
- Correlatable to the single droplet desorption geometry
- And over 30 polymeric materials have been tested and documented in the CDMD using 3 agents.

A NBCCS HARDNESS TEST METHOD HAS REEN DEVELOPED FOR CHEMICAL EFFECTS ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

- Based on immersion exposure of standard tensile specimens
- As an adaptation of ASTM D543/D638 for thermoplastics or ASTM D471/D412 for elastomers
- Providing a measurement of chemical sorption
- And two materials have been tested to evaluate/validate the method using a variety of decontamination solutions at other independent labs.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge the program support of P. Grasso, A. Steumpfle, D. Baylor, L. D'Elicio, M. Kaufman, and S. Lawhorne, Aberdeen Proving Ground.

The author is also grateful for the technical and manuscript preparation assistance from staff of the Information Analysis Center (IAC) and Battelle Edgewood Operations, including J. McNeely, S. Jones, J. Shetterly, V. Cummings, J. McClure, M. Weaver, C. Braungart, H. Cowan, and B. Claunch, and from co-workers V. McHugh and B. Ince.

The author appreciates database application assistance from co-op student contractors M. Cernik and A. Dudek

OFFGASING MODELING USING BOUNDARY LAYER PHENOMENA

Mr. John S. Moorehead

Research Scientist
Battelle Memorial Institute
Columbus, OH

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Off-gassing Hazard Modeling Close to Large Systems Using Boundary Layer Phenomena

Residual Chemical Hazard Model (RCHEM)

John S. Moorehead

User Requirements



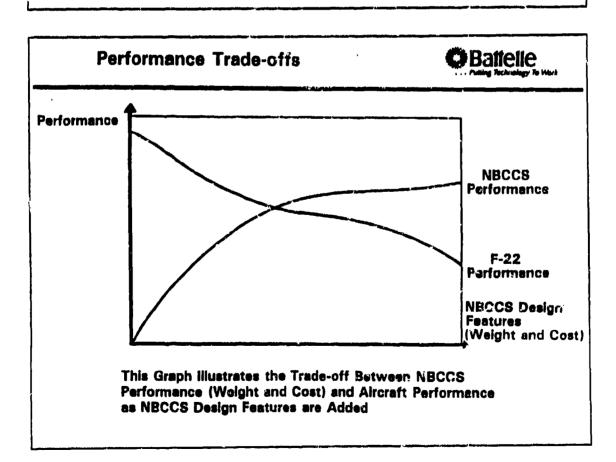
NBCCS

• Design Requirements of Future Weapons Systems
Must Reduce Personnel Risks

Weapon System Requirements



- F-22 Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) Has a System Level Requirement to Demonstrate Decontaminability to Negligible Risk Levels
 - System Decontamination Process
 - -- Forced Hot Air (Interior)
 - -- Hot Soapy Water (Exterior)
 - Analysis Determined Most of the Hardware Was Accessible to Agent Vapor
 - Operational Scenario Includes
 Maintenance Personnel Working on and
 Close to the Aircraft
 - Cost and Weight Constraints Require
 Designing to a Realistic Threshold for CW
 Survivability



Model Requirements



Computer Model to Predict Dose Generated Close to a Large Contaminated System

- Models
 - Exterior Off-gassing Hazard
 - Interior Off-gassing Hazard
- Accounts for
 - Multiple Materials and Off-gassing Rates at Discrete Locations
 - System Geometry
- Personne! Location
 - On or Under Aircraft
 - Within 1 Meter of Outer Moid Line
- Variable Wind Direction
- Upwind Agent Concentration
- Blister and Nerve Agents
- IBM and Macintosh PC Compatible

Comparison of NBCCS Top Model to Requirements



Requirement	NBCCS Top Model	Top Model With Modifications
Exterior Hezerd	Yes	Yes
Interior Hazard	No	Yes
Multiple Materials	No	Yes
Multiple Off-gassing Rates	No No	No
Discrete Locations	No	No
System Geometry	No	No
Personnel Locations	No	No
Variable Wind Direction	No No	No
Upwind Agent Concentration	No	No
Slister and Nerve Agents	Yes	Yes
IBM and Macintosh Competibility	No	Yes

Model Overview



Goal:

• To Provide System Level Analysis and Hazard Evaluation Using Material Level Approach

Approach:

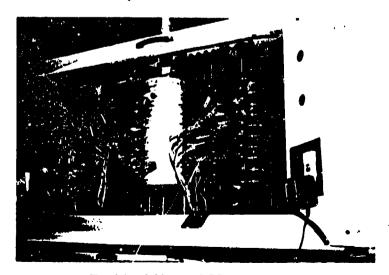
- Analysis of Operational, System, and Environmental Conditions and Source Strength Testing to Determine Model input values
- Flow Modeling Using Recursive Solutions to Navier-Stokes Boundary Layer Calculations and Physical Depiction of the Aircraft to Transport Agent Vapors to User Selected Locations of Interest and Generate Dose Profiles
- <u>Code Development</u> Using Excel and C Code to Provide a
 User Friendly PC Computer Package to Perform
 Calculations

Source Strength Testing



Low Concentration Exposure

Hot Air Decontamination



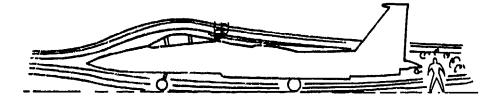
Residual Hazard Measurement

Flow Modeling



Flow Modeling Using Boundary Layer Flows Provides Analysis of the Mixing Volume for Off-gassing Agent. This Technique Accounts for:

- System Geometry
- Material and Personnel Locations
- Wind Direction
- Agent Concentration



Code Development



The Model was Encoded into a User Friendly Computer Package for Speed and Ease of Operation

- Incorporates
 - Interior Hazard
 - Exterior Hazard
 - Materials Off-gassing Data
 - Variable Observer Locations
 - System Geometry
 - Flow Modeling (Recursive Solution to Navier-stokes Flow Equations)
 - Wind Path Search Algorithm
- Computer Platform
 - iBM Compatible Executable C code and EXCEL
 - MacIntosh Executable C code and EXCEL

Comparison of RCHEM and Top Model to Requirements



Requirement	NBCCS Top Model (Modified)	RCHEM Model
Exterior Hazard	Yee	Yes
Interior Hezard	Yes	Yes
Multiple Materials	Yes	Yes
Multiple Off-gassing Rates	No	Yes
Discrete Locations	No No	Yes
System Geometry	Na	Yes
Personnel Locations	No	Yes
Veriable Wind Direction	No	Yes
Upwind Agent Concentration	No	Yes
Blister and Nerve Agents	Yes	Yes
IBM and Macintosh Compatibility	Yes	Yes

Comparison to NBCCS TOP Model - Results



Using an F-15 Aircraft, a Hypothetical Average Mass Flux of 0.00001 mg/sec-cell and an Observer Located as Shown Below. The Two Models, Calculate the Following Doses

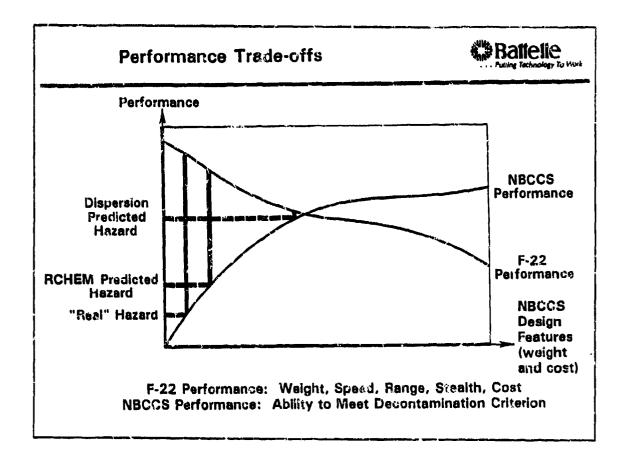
Wind Direction



NBCCS TOP Prediction 0.025 mg·min/m³

Wind Direction

RCHEM Model Prediction 0.0018 mg·min/m³



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RCHEM Capabilities	Battelle Plating Technology To W		
Current	Future Additions		
Dezorptive Oif-gazeing	Evaporation		
Worst Case Predictions - By location	"Actual case" predictions - By location		
- 3y system	"Median case" predictions - Stochastic environmental variability functions - Distribution function for observer location		
Simplified system geometry	Refined system description - Integration with geometry models suct. as FASTGEN 4, BRL-CAD, etc Line depositions - Refined grid		
Text input and output	Graphical representations		



Additional Capabilities

Variable 4	NECCS Top	RCHEM 1.6 Present	RCHEF4 Future
Geon etry	No	Simplified Shapes	Refined Shapes
Wind - Direction	Direct downwind path	Search for worst case - besec on geometry/meterial/location	
- Melocity	No	No	Yee
Tensserature	No	Input parameters only	Yes
Line Depositions	No	Nio	Yes
Upstream Concentrations	No	Yes (atep function)	Yes (integral)

Uses	Putling Technolo
Applications	Example Systems
System Design Tool	Any large system personnel must work on or around
System Evaluation Tool	- Tracked Vahicies
Experimental Design Tool	- Shelters - Aircraft
Instrumentation Selection	
Decontamination Development - Tachniques - Frotocols	
Operational Restrictions	

Summary

A STATE OF THE STA



- Provides Realistic Dose Predictions For Personnel Close to the Aircraft
- Flexible Process (Allows User Input for Operational and Environmental Parameters)
- User Friendiy Computer Application
- Provides Permanent Database for the System
- Useful Design Optimization Tool

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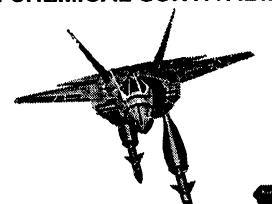
ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER (F-22) CHEMICAL HARDENING PROGRAM

Lt. Jim Gehringer

F-22 Survivability Analyst F-22 System Program Office Wright-Patterson AFB, OH Intentionally Left Blank

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

F-22 CHEMICAL SURVIVABILITY



Presented By:

ASC/YFEX

Hugh Griffle/ Lt. Jim Gehringer

Vulnerability/ Live Fire Test Lead

Presented On:

15 June 1994

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

F-22 TEAM MEMBERS



- · F-22 SPO (ASC/YF)
- · LOCKHEED (LASC AND LFWC)
- BOEING
- PRATT/WHITNEY
- BATTELLE
- HUMAN SYSTEM CENTER (HSC/YAC)
- DUGWAY PROVING GROUND (JCP)
- EGLIN AFB (16TH TEST WING)
- · ACC/DRB

OVERVIEW



- F-22 PROGRAM OVERVIEW
- REQUIREMENTS
- THREAT ALLOCATION
- F-22 DECONTAMINATION CONCEPT
- · DESIGN CONCEPTS
 - EXTERNAL SURFACES
 - INTERNAL SURFACES
 - PILOT
- F-111 CHEMICAL TEST
- · RELATIONSHIP OF EFFORTS
- PROGRESS AND FUTURE PLANS
- · SUMMARY

F-22 PROGRAM OVERVIEW_



- THE F-22 PROGRAM ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING (EMD) PHASE BEGAN IN AUGUST 1991
- FIRST FLIGHT IS SCHEDULED FOR 1997



• THE F-22 IS THE REPLACEMENT FOR THE F-15 AIR SUPERIORITY FIGHTER

REQUIREMENTS

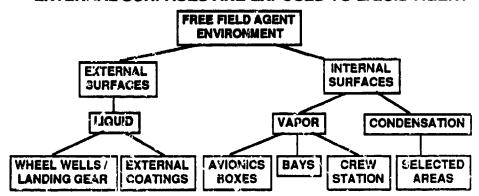


- OPERATIONAL NEEDS
 - OPERATE IN A CONTAMINATED ENVIRONMENT WITH NO LOSS OF COMBAT CAPABILITY
 - PILOT AND MAINTENANCE CREWS PROTECTED FROM THREAT
 - ABILITY TO DECONTAMINATE THE AIRCRAFT
- PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
 - NO LOSS OF COMBAT CAPABILITY FOR * DAYS
 - EQUIPMENT DESIGNED TO ALLOW MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES
 - 95th PERCENTILE PILOT NOT DAMACED
 - DECONTAMINATION IN y HOURS
- THREAT
 - 95th PERCENTILE FREE FIELD ENVIRONMENT
 - BOTH LIQUID AND VAPOR CHALLENGE

F-22 THREAT ALLOCATION



- INTERNAL SURFACES ARE EXPOSED TO VAPOR AGENT
 - IF AIR CAN GET TO THE SURFACE, IT IS EXPOSED TO VAPOR
 - DRAIN HOLES ALLOW AGENT TO CONTAMINATE BOXES
- EXTERNAL SURFACES ARE EXPOSED TO LIQUID AGENT



DECONTAMINATION CONCEPTS

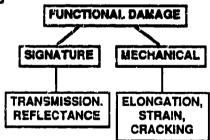


- SENSITIVE MATERIALS AND AVIONICS CAN'T BE CHEMICALLY DECONTAMINATED (BLEACH, DS2, ETC.)
- · ONLY PHYSICAL DECONTAMINATION IS PLANNED
 - EXTERNAL SURFACES: HOT SOAPY WATER OR FLIGHT
 - INTERNAL DAYS: FORCED HOT AIR
- MATERIALS MUST NOT BE DEGRADED BY EITHER AGENT EXPOSURE OR SUBSEQUENT DECONTAMINATION

F-22 EXTERNAL SURFACES DESIGN CONCEPTS



- CHEMICAL RESISTANT COATING COVER MATERIALS
 - CONDUCTED MATERIALS TESTS FOR MECHANICAL AND SIGNATURE PROPERTIES



- DECONTAMINATE SURFACES WITH HOT SOAPY WATER AND FLYING THE AIRCRAFT
 - MUST DECONTAMINATE FOR BOTH CONTACT AND OFF-GASSING HAZARD

F-22 REFLECTANCE TEST





F-22 TRANSMISSION TEST





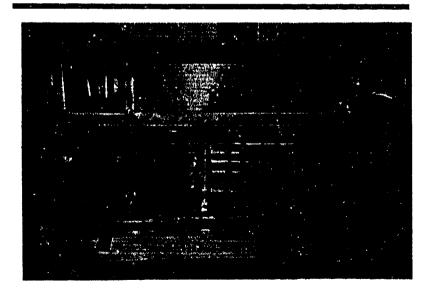
F-22 INTERNAL SURFACES DESIGN CONCEPTS



- CHEMICAL RESISTANT COATING COVERED MATERIALS
 - EXCEPTIONS ARE TESTED TO SUPPORT A HAZARD ASSESSMENT
 - MATERIALS ARE TESTED IN A SPECIAL VAPOR TEST CHAMBER
- REQUIREMENTS FOR EDGES, CORNERS, AND HANDLES
 - MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES CAN BE PERFORMED WHILE MAINTAINER IS WEARING CHEMICAL GEAR
- DECONTAMINATE SURFACES AND EQUIPMENT
 - -- HOT FORCED AIR INJECTED BY ENGINE START/ AIR CONDITIONING CARTS
 - REPLACE ALL FLUIDS (HYDRAULIC FLUID, FUEL, ETC)
 - -- REMOYE AND REPLACE NON-DECONTAMINABLE EQUIPMENT
 - MUST DECONTAMINATE FOR BOTH CONTACT AND OFF-GASSING HAZARD

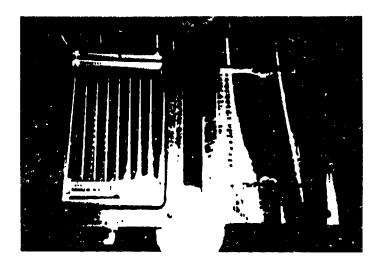
F-22 VAPOR TEST SET-UP





COUPON TEST CHAMBER





F-22

PILOT INTERFACE DESIGN CONCEPTS



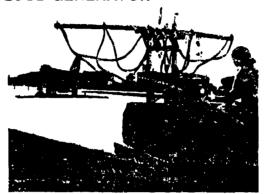
- FILTER AIR GOING TO PILOT
 - FILTER IS INTEGRATED INTO THE AIRCRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEM
 - FILTER IS ACCESSIBLE TO MAINTAINER IN CHEMICAL GEAR
- PILOT CHEMICAL PROTECTION INTEGRATED INTO THE COLD WATER IMMERSION ENSEMBLE



F-111 HOT AIR F-22 DECONTAMINATION



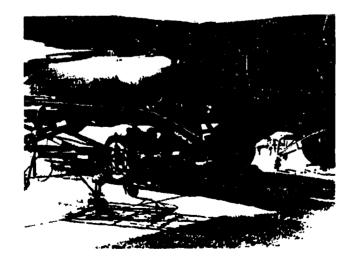
- STUDIED 3 METHODS OF DECONTAMINATION:
 - AVOIDANCE
 - IN-FLIGHT
 - FORCED HOT AIR
- VAPOR CLOUD GENERATOR



F-111 HOT AIR F-22 **DECONTAMINATION**



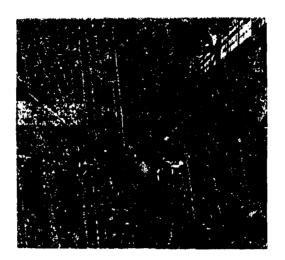
• ENGINE INJECTION CONTAMINATION



F-111 HOT AIR DECONTAMINATION



AGENT CONCENTRATION SAMPLING IN AVIONICS BAYS

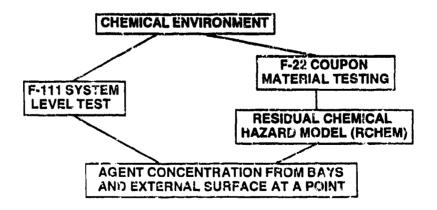


F-22

RELATIONSHIP OF EFFORTS



 BY STUDYING THE F-22 DESIGN BOTTOM UP AND THE TESTING THE F-111 AIRCRAFT TOP DOWN, WE ARE OBTAINING THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF DATA



PROGRESS AND FUTURE PLANS

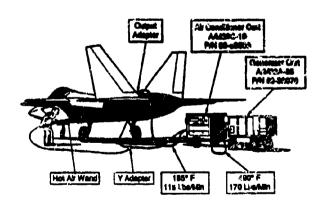


- SYSTEM LEVEL DECONTAMINATION TEST USING AN F-111 AIRCRAFT HAS DEMONSTRATED THE F-22 FORCED HOT AIR DECONTAMINATION CONCEPT
- OUR GOAL IS TO CORRELATE THE "RCHEM" RESULTS WITH THE F-111 SYSTEM TEST
 - F-111 MATERIAL COUPON TESTS USING THE SIMULANT AND TEST CONDITIONS ARE NEEDED FOR RIGHEM ANALYSIS
- THE F-22 WILL CONDUCT A SIMILAR SYSTEM LEVEL TEST IN THE ENGINEERING MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT (EMD) PROGRAM

F-22 SYSTEM LEVEL DECONTAMINATION



FORCED HOT AIR IS INJECTED INTO THE AIRCRAFT



SUMMARY



- THE TEAM HAS MADE GREAT PROGRESS TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING AIRCRAFT CHEMICAL HARDENING
 - OPERATIONAL CONCEPT/RESTRICTIONS IDENTIFIED
 - THREAT ALLOCATED TO REGIONS OF AIRCRAFT
 - DESIGN APPROACH ESTABLISHED
 - LIST OF MATERIALS EXPOSED TO CHEMICAL AGENTS HAS BEEN DEVELOPED
 - WATERIAL COUPON TEST PROCEDURES DEVELOPED FOR VAPOR THREAT
 - F-22 MATERIALS DATA BEING OBTAINED FOR:
 - VAPOR THREAT
 - . LIQUID THREAT
 - FUNCTIONAL DAMAGE
 - FORCED NOT AIR DECONTAMINATION METHOD DEMONSTRATED
 - ANALYSIS TOOL DEVELOPED

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CARGO AIRCRAFT (C-130) CONTAMINATION CONTROL PROGRAM

Dr. Ngai Wong

Program Manager
U.S. Air Force Armstrong Laboratory
Crew System CB Defense Division
Project Reliance Team
U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

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CARGO AIRCRAFT CONTAMINATION CONTROL

Ngai M. Wong, PhD
USAF Armstrong Laboratory
Crew System CB Defense Division
Project Reliance Team
CBDCOM
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

OUTLINE

Requirements

Program

Phase I - Ventilation Trials

Trial Conditions
Flight Configurations
Test Results

Phase Π - In-flight Contamination Trials

Trial Conditions
Flight Configurations
Test Results

Summary

REQUIREMENTS

- AF SON 004-85
- AMC ORDs
 - ●● Aircraft Interior Decontamination
 - ●● Aircraft Interior Detection

PROGRAM

Phase I - Ventilation Trials

Phase II - In-Flight Contamination Control

Phase III - Upload Ground Operations

Diethyl Malonate (DEM)

1922 mg/m³ at 25 °C

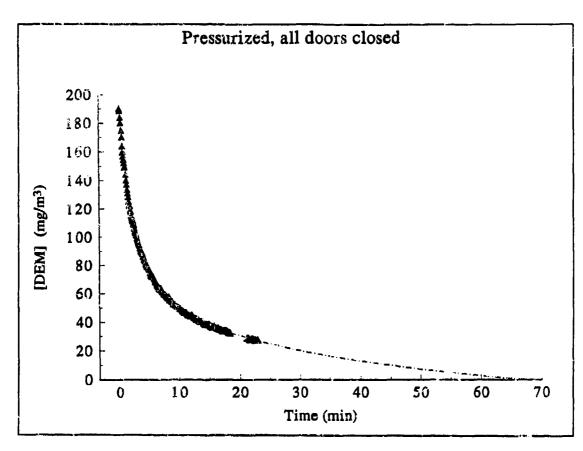
GD

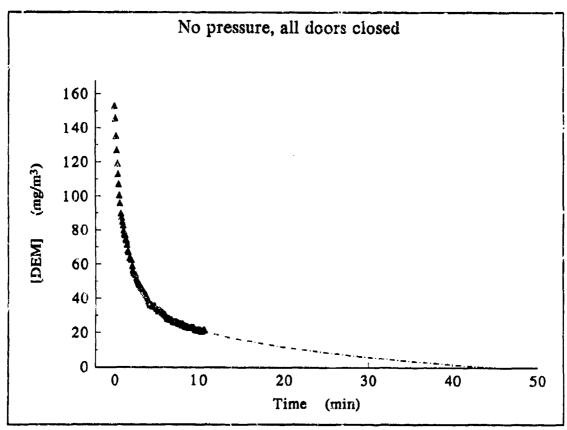
3922 mg/m³ at 25 °C

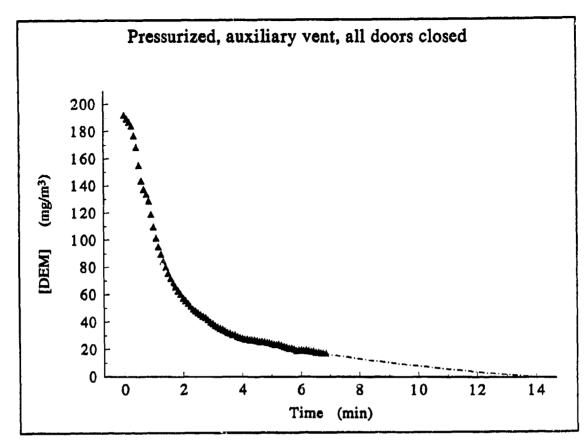
Typical Trial Conditions of Using DEM

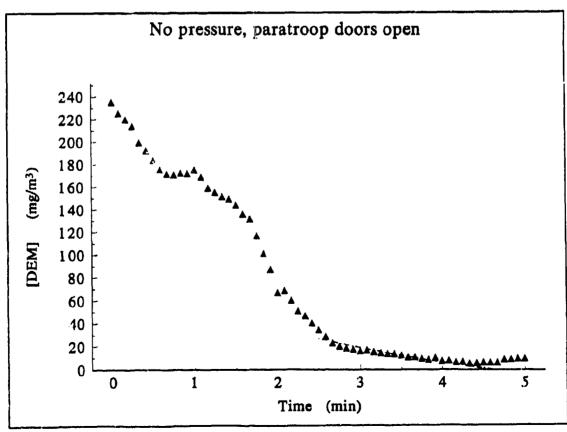
- VAPOR CHALLENGE ONLY
- Concentration of 150 200 mg/m³ inside cargo bay
- Collect concentration data down to 10 20 mg/m³
- Extrapolate data to myosis levels, 0.05 mg/m³

Configuration	Flight Conditions
1. Pressurized, all doors closed	10,000 Ft and 20,000 Ft altitudes, ambient temperature, and cruise velocity
2. No pressure, all doors closed	10,000 Ft altitude, ambient temperature, and cruise velocity
Pressurized, auxiliary vent, all doors closed	10,600 Ft and 20,000 Ft altitudes, ambient temperature, and cruise velocity
No pressure, paratroop door open	10,000 Ft altitude, ambient and hot temperatures, and 150 KIAS
 No pressure, ramp & cargo door open 	10,000 Ft altitude, ambient and hot temperatures, and 150 KIAS
6. No pressure, cargo door open	10,000 Ft altitude, ambient and hot temperature, and 185 KIAS









Test Results

- Pressurized to 8,000 Ft at altitudes of 10,000 Ft and 20,000 Ft
 - •• no significant difference between altitudes
 - ●● 65 70 minutes to clear
- No pressurization at 10,000 Ft altitude
 - •• 45 minutes to clear
- Pressurized, auxiliary vent
 - •• 14 minutes to clear at 10,000 Ft
 - 5 minutes to clear at 20,000 Ft

Test Results

- Paratroop doors
 - 5 minutes to clear (ambient and hot trials)
- Ramp & cargo door
 - •• 5 minutes to clear (ambient and hot trials)
- Cargo door
 - •• 10 minutes to clear, ambient trial
 - 5 minutes to clear, hot trial

Additional Observations

- Flight deck relatively free of contamination
 - ●● High level of contamination in cargo area below 5 mg/m³ in flight deck
- Air leakage from front of aircraft to rear
- Liquid DEM observed on floor

Methyl Salicylate (MeS)

1060 mg/m³ at 25 °C

HD

911 mg/m³ at 25 °C

Typical Trial Conditions of Using MeS

- Liquid Contaminated Cargo and Off-gassing Challenge
- Liquid concentrations of 5 g/m² on the cargo
- Collect liquid and off-gassing levels
- Use MIRAN, bubblers, swabs, and swatches for data collection

Configuration

Flight Conditions

1. Forward hatch and paratroop doors

1. Auxiliary vent

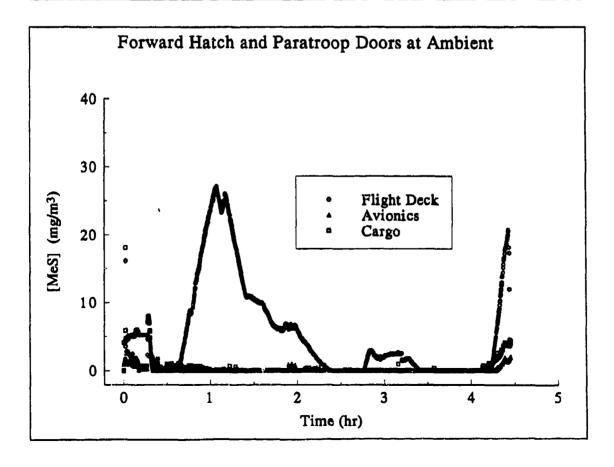
10,000 Ft altitude, ambient temperature, and 150 KIAS

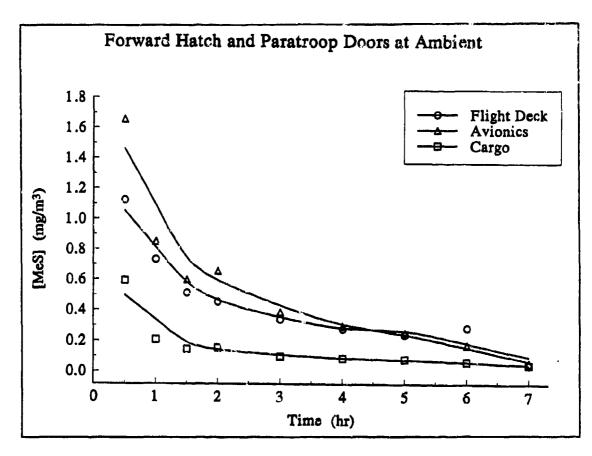
2. Auxiliary vent

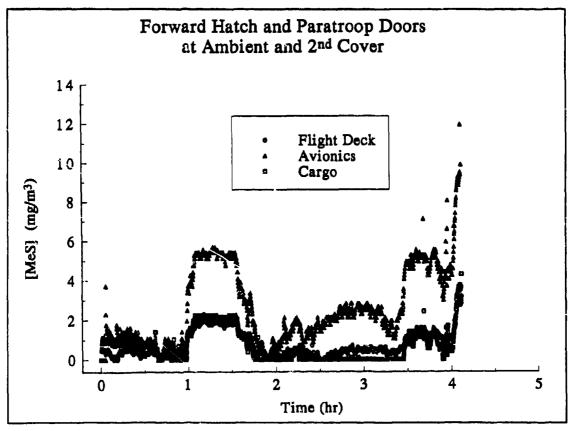
10,000 Ft altitude, ambient temperature, and cruise velocity

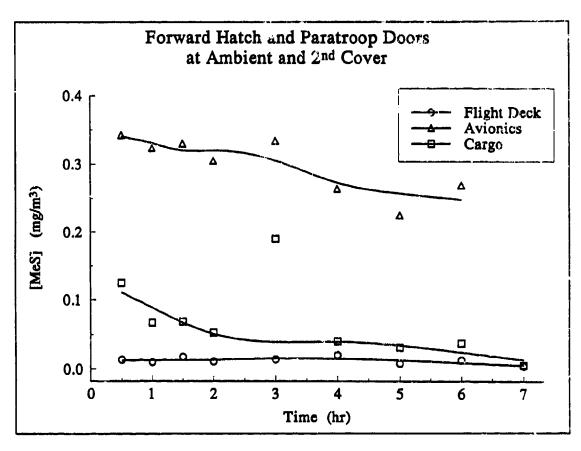
3. Auxiliary vent

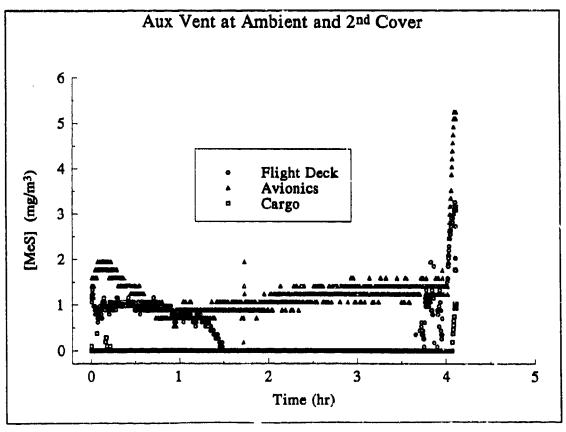
10,000 Ft altitude, full on-board heaters, and cruise velocity

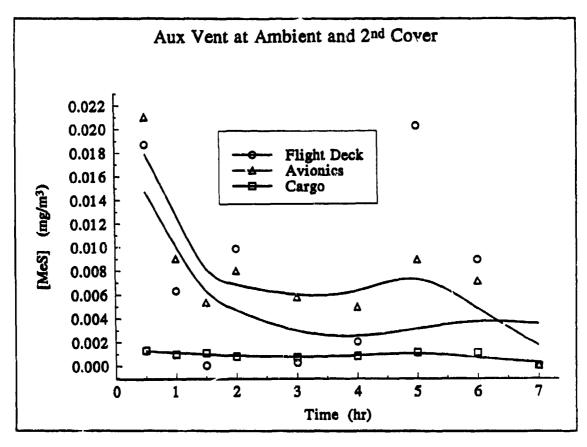


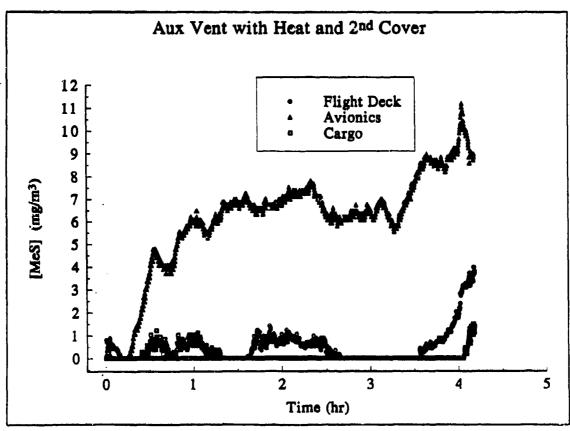


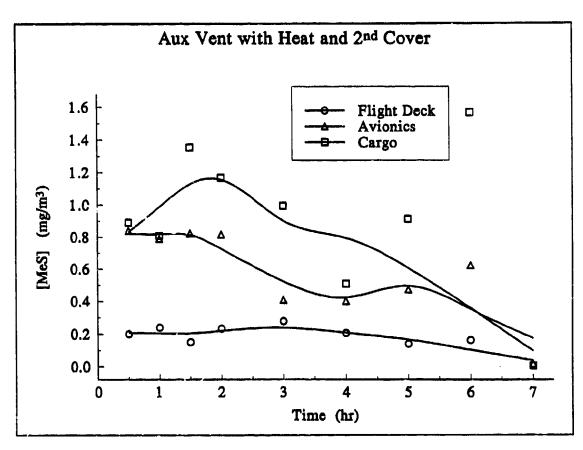


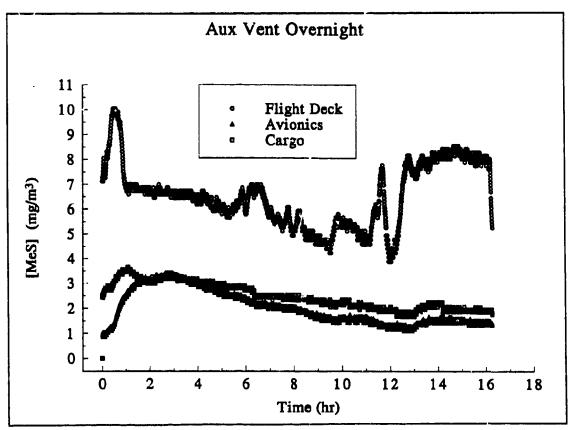












Test Results

- MIRAN
 - •• shows higher concentrations of contaminants
 - •• shows serious problem in adsorption of contaminants
- Bubblers
 - •• shows lower levels of contamination but still unsafe
- Liquid sampling of cargo
 - 2 8 g/m² contamination at start
 - •• 0.8 5 g/m² contamination after one (1) hour weathering
 - •• 0.1 2 g/m² contamination after flight operation

SUMMARY

- Complex processes observed in ventilation of an empty aircraft
- Temp and altitude have only small effects on vapor challenge for an empty aircraft
- Vapor challenge can be cleared in 5 minutes for an empty aircraft
- Liquid contamination makes a bigger problem of vapor challenge
- Off-gassing a serious problem, high levels of contamination
- Airflow patterns keeps contamination near front of aircraft
- Contamination remains with aircraft after contaminated cargo is removed

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MEETING AGENDA

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MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, June 15, 1994

7:00 a.m.- REGISTRATION

8:15 a.m. Edgewood Area Conference Center, Seminar Building, Austin and Hoadley Roads, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD

8:15 a.m. ADMINISTRATIVE REMARKS

Mr. Louis S. D'Elicio, Chemical-Biological and Nuclear Effects Division,
U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area). MD

8:20 a.m. INTRODUCTION

Brigadier General Peter Hidalgo, USA (Ret), Chairman, Chemical
Division, American Defense Preparedness Association, Arlington, VA

8:25 a.m. MODERATOR'S REMARKS

Mr. William J. Hughes, Acting Chief, Chemical-Biological and Nuclear Effects Division, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD

8:30 a.m. WELCOME ADDRESS

Brigadier General George E. Friel, USA, Commander, U.S. Army
Chemical and Biological Defense Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground
(Edgewood Area), MD

8:40 a.m. KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr. John W. Lyons, Director, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi, MD

9:05 a.m. UPDATE ON NBCCS REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

Dr. William S. Magee, Advocate for NBC Survivability, Office of the Director for Chemical and Biological (CB) RDA, U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD

9:20 a.m. OVERVIEW OF MULTIPURPOSE INTEGRATED CHEMICAL AGENT ALARM (MICAD) PROGRAM

Mr. Frank Belcastro, MICAD Team Leader, U.S. Army Edgeword Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD

9:30 a.m. MICAD NBCCS PROGRAM PLAN & TEST AND EVALUATION Mr. Thomas M. McMahon, Head, Chemical Surety, Calspan Corporation, Buffalo, NY

- 10:00 a.m. BREAK
- 10:20 a.m. OVERVIEW OF THE ARMORED GUN SYSTEM (AGS) PROGRAM

 Mr. Albert P. Puzzuoli, Deputy Project Manager, Office of the Project

 Manager for AGS, Warren, MI
- 10:30 a.m AGS PROGRAM NBCCS RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

 Mr. Francisco Magno, AGS NBCCS Project Engineer, United Defense
 L.P., San Jose, CA
- 10:55 a.m. NBCCS IN THE TACTICAL QUIET GENERATOR (TQG) PROGRAM Ms. Kelly Alexander, Project Engineer, Office of the DoD Project Manager for Mobile Electric Power, Springfield, VA
- 11:35 a.m. NBCCS IN THE 120 MM MORTAR PROGRAM

 Mr. Edward Lewis, Project Engineer, Office of the Product Manager for Mortar Systems, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
- 12:05 a.m. NBCCS IN THE MINI EYESAFE LASER INFRARED OBSERVATION
 SYSTEM (MELIOS) PROGRAM

 Mr. Richard Renairi, Project Engineer, Office of the Project Manager for Night Vision and Electro Optics, Fort Belvoir, VA
- 12:25 p.m. LUNCH FOR ALL ATTENDESS
 Edgewood Area Community Club, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD
- 1:45 p.m. VAPOR AND LIQUID TRANSPORT AND DIFFUSION MODELING (VLSTRACK)

 Mr. Timothy J. Bauer, Chemical Engineer, Chemical and Biological Systems Analysis Branch, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA
- 2:10 p.m. CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS MODELING IN ARL

 Mr. William J. Hughes, Acting Chief, Chemical-Biological and Nuclear

 Effects Division, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving

 Ground (Edgewood Area), MD
- 2:35 p.m. OVERVIEW OF XM56 LARGE AREA SMOKE GENERATOR PROGRAM

 Mr. Ray Malecki, XM56 System Manager, Office of the Product

 Manager for Smoke/Obscurants, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD
- 2:45 p.m. XM56 NRCCS PROGRAM & APPLICATION OF TEST RESULTS

 Ms. Kathleen M. Considine, Project Engineer, Chamberlain MRC

 Corporation, Hunt Valley, MD

- 3:15 p.m. BREAK
- 3:35 p.m. CHEMICAL RESISTANCE TEST PROGRAM FOR SELECTION/DESELECTION OF MATERIALS

 Mr. Wendel J. Shuely, Research Chemist, U.S. Army Edgewood Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD
- 4:05 p.m. OFFGASING MODELING USING BOUNDARY LAYER PHENOMENA Mr. John S. Moorehead, Research Scientist, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, OH
- 4:20 p.m. ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER (F-22) CHEMICAL HARDENING PROGRAM

 Lt. Jim Gehringer, F-22 Survivability Analyst, F-22 System Program Office, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH
- 4:45 p.m. CARGO AIRCRAFT (C-130) CONTAMINATION CONTROL PROGRAM

 Dr. Ngai Wong, Program Manager, Project Reliance U.S. Air Force
 Liaison Office, U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command,
 Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD
- 5:15 p.m. SYMPOSIUM WRAP-UP AND CLOSING REMARKS

 Mr. William J. Hughes, Acting Chief, Chemical-Biological and Nuclear Effects Division, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground (Edgewood Area), MD
- 5:20 p.m. ADJOURN

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LIST OF ATTENDEES

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LIST OF ATTENDEES

Mr. Poy C. Albert ERDEC ATTN: SCBAD-ASC APO MD 21010-5423 (410) 671-4438 x Ms. Kelly D. Alexander Mobile Electric Power 7798 Cissna Road, Suite 200 Springfield VA 22150 (703) 355-2779 x

Mr. Joseph A. Andrese US Army Research Lab ATTN: AMBRL-SL-C8/E3331 Room 120 Aberdeen Proving Or MD 21010-5423 LakeHurst NJ 08733-5000 (410) 671-2045 x (908) 323-7353 x

Mr. Frank A. Avenoso NAWC/Platform Interface Group Naval Air Engineering Station Rt. 547

Mr. Devid F. Bassett US Army Research Laboratory ATTN: AMBRL-SL-I, Bldg. 433 Aberdeen Proving Ord MD 21050 (410) 278-8624 x

Mr. Timothy J. Bauer NSWC- Dahlgren Division Code B51, 17320 Dahlgren Road Dahlgren VA 22448-5100 (703) 663-8621 x

Mr. Dennis W. Baylor
US Army Research Laboratory
ATTN: AMBRL-SL-CM
Aberdeen Proving Gr MD 21010-5423
(410) 671-3952 x

Mr. John Bailfuss
U.S. Army Research Lab
2800 Powder Mill Road
Adelphi MD 20783-1197
(301) 394-2852 x

Mr. Frank J. Belcastr US Army ERDEC ATTN: SCBRD-CE/MICAD Bldg. E3549 Rm. C506 Belcastro US Army ERDEC French Embassy
ATTN: SCBRD-CE/MICAD Defense Corp. Office
Bldg. E3549 Rm. C506 4101 Reservoir Road, NW
Aberdeen Proving Gr MD 21010-5423 Washington DC 20007-2172
(410) 671-5625 x (202) 944-6461 x

Mr. Marc Bernier

Mr. Andrey Bevec Army Research Lab AMSRL-SL-CD APO MD 21010-5423 (410) 671-2260 x COL Ray W. Bills (Ret.) Battelle Columbus Operations JN-4 505 King Avenue Columbus OH 43201-2693 (614) 424-7283 x

Dr. Amnon Birenzvige US Armu Edgewood RDE Center Attn: SCBRD-AST Aberdeen Proving Gd MD 21010-5423 Aberdeen Proving Gr MD 21005-5071 (410) 671-8431 x (410) 278-3961 x

Mr. Robert A. Blankenbiller USAMSAA ATTN: AMXSY-CB

Heather D. Brinton ADPA Suite 400 2101 Wilson Boulevard Arlington VA 22201 (703) 379-9182 x

Marguerite E. Brooks Ms. UTD 3580 Cinderbend Road Newington VA 22122 (410) 668-7323 x

Ms. Thee Buchenen Keiser Electronics 2701 Orchard Perkway MS 65 San Jose CA 95134 (408) 432-3000 x1154

Mr. E. Knight Campbell Techmatics, Inc. Suite 1000, 2231 Crystal Drive Arlington VA 22202 (703) 521-3818 x

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USAMSAA
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Battelle Memorial Institute
505 King Avenue
Columbus DH 43081
(614) 424-4743 x

Mr. Ross A. Cuse
.S. Army Tank Automotive Command TACOM-AMSTH-USS
Warren MI 48397-5000
(810) 574-6386 x

Mr. William Castner
Raytheon Missile Systems Division
180 Hartwell Road
Bedford MA 01730
(617) 274-3028 x

Mr. Robert Chase 4801 River Place Blvd. Austin TX 78726-9000 (512) 984-5688 x

Ms. Kathleen M. Considine Chamberlain MRC 336 Clubhouse Lane Hunt Valley MD 21030 (410) 527-7527 x

Mr. Michael I. D'Andries Booz, Allen & Hamilton Airport Square 8, Suite 150 891 Elkridge Landing Road Linthicum MD 21090 (410) 684-6207 x

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